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34TH CEMA SESSION TAKES PLACE IN PRAGUE 17-19 JUNE

Arrival of Delegations

ID230709 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 80 p 4

[TASS report: "To CEMA Session"]

[Text] Prague, 16 June--Delegations from the following countries arrived in Prague today to take part in the 34th CEMA session: Bulgaria, headed by S. Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers; Hungary, headed by G. Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers; Vietnam, headed by Pham Van Dong, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Government; the GDR, headed by W. Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Cuba, headed by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers; Mongolia, headed by J. Batmonh, chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers; Poland, headed by E. Babiuch, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers; and Romania, headed by I. Verdet, prime minister of the Romanian Government. A Yugoslav delegation headed by B. Ikonic, vice president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, has arrived in Prague.

Representatives of Angola, Afghanistan, Laos, Mozambique, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Ethiopia have also arrived and will take part in the work of the CEMA session as observers.

Opening of Meeting, Kosygin Speech

ID241001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 80 pp 1, 4

[TASS special correspondent report on 34th meeting of the CEMA session: "New Horizons of Cooperation"]

[Text] Prague, 17 June--The successful solution of fundamental problems of socioeconomic development of the socialist community states is convincing evidence of the vitality of the immortal ideas of Marxism-Leninism. The participants of the 34th sitting of the CEMA session will determine the future prospects of the development and deepening of fraternal cooperation among the CEMA countries on the basis of the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration. It opened today in the Czechoslovak capital.

Delegations from the CEMA countries are participating in the session, these being headed by S. Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers; G. Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers; Pham Van Dong, premier of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; W. Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; C.R. Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers; J. Batmonh, chairmar of the Mongolian Council of Ministers; E. Babiuch, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers; I. Verdet, prime minister of Romania; A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and L. Strougal, premier of CSSR.

A Yugoslav delegation, headed by B. Ikonic, deputy chairman of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, is participating in the session in accordance with an agreement between CEMA and the Yugoslav Government.

Participating in the session as observers are delegations from the People's Republic of Angola headed by Lopo Do Nascimento, minister of foreign trade; the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan headed by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Council, deputy prime minister and minister of planning; the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen headed by Faraj ibn Ghanim, minister of planning; the Lao People's Democratic Republic headed by Khambou Soumisai, chairman of the State Committee for Labor; [paragraph continues]

the People's Republic of Mozambique headed by Marcelino dos Santos, Mozambique Liberation Front Party Central Committee secretary for economic policy; socialist Ethiopia headed by Tekola Degene, deputy general secretary of the Supreme Council for the National Revolutionary Campaign for Development and Central Planning.

The session was opened by CSSR Premier L. Strougal. Warmly greeting the session participants, he noted that the session is taking place in the year of the 110th anniversary of the birth of the supreme genius of the modern era, V.I. Lenin, whose revolutionary teaching is pointing, with ever increasing magnetism, the way to the future for all progressive mankind.

This is indicated, the chairman said, by the prosperity of our countries and the socialist community as a whole, attained in the 35 years since the historic victory of the Soviet Union and the countries of the anti-Hitlerite coalition over fascism.

The existence and entire activity of CEMA embody the Leninist principles of mutual relations among peoples and convincingly demonstrate the advantages of socialist internationalism and the unity of the national and international interests of the CEMA countries.

On the threshold of the eighties CEMA and all its member countries can state with satisfaction that the tasks outlined for the 5-year period are now being rounded off and that all the outlined plans will be basically fulfilled.

R. Rohlicek, chairman of the CEMA Executive Committee and CSSR deputy premier, delivered the Executive Committee's report on CEMA's activity between the 33d and 34th meetings of the session.

At the plenary meeting the debate began on the Executive Committee's report.

The session was addressed by Soviet delegation head A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The Soviet delegation, he said, listened very attentively to the previous speeches and would like to express, for its part, profound gratitude to the Czechoslovak comrades for the fine conditions they have created for the CEMA session.

This year is marked by many significant events. They include the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin whose ideas are the foundation of our relations of fraternal cooperation; the 35th anniversary of the great victory over fascism which laid the foundation for the existence of the socialist community; the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact which is the guarantee of the security and independent development of the community countries. Our peoples and the whole of progressive mankind view these events as great historical milestones.

Their significance lies above all in the fact that they confirmed with renewed force socialism's historical role as an advanced social system which guarantees the peoples the solution of fundamental social and national problems and is the main factor in international peace and the progress of mankind.

The activation of the imperialist policy of strength has markedly complicated the international situation in the recent period. U.S. leading circles have set a course hostile to the cause of detente, a course of cranking up the arms race, leading to the intensification of the war danger in the world. This course is supported by certain other NATO members and also by the Beijing leadership which has long pinned its hegemonist hopes on provoking military conflicts.

Therefore, the significance of the struggle to preserve peace and prevent war grows even more in the international activity of our fraternal parties and the governments of the socialist states. The consistency of our peace-loving policy and the socialist countries' profound devotion to the cause of detente were demonstrated anew at the recent conference of the Warsaw Pact states Political Consultative Committee. The decisions of this conference contain a broad program of actions designed to strengthen trust and mutual understanding in international relations and to direct the course of events into a peaceful channel. They provide sure reference points for advancement toward strengthening peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Of course, the international situation, above all the arms race unleashed by the United States and the other NATO members, forces our countries to take the necessary steps to strengthen their defense capability. But in no way do these measures threaten the security of any state. "Our alliance," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed, "has always eschewed aggressive aspirations.... It was set up to defend the peaceful labor of our peoples engaged in building a new life. It was set up for our joint struggle for the cause of lasting peace and for respect for the sovereign rights of states and the freedom of the peoples."

The activity of our joint organization--CEMA--serves the cause of peace and progress. It is directed toward the development of equitable international cooperation, the strengthening of the material basis of detente, and, thereby, the normalization of the international political climate.

As in past years, the socialist community countries are attending chiefly to the solution of tasks of peaceful building. The communist and workers parties' congresses held in a number of countries have outlined the targets of socioeconomic development in the next 5-year period. Preparations for congresses are being made in other countries. The prospects for the eighties are taking shape and new 5-year plans will soon come into force, intended to determine the development of the socialist community states' productive forces and the further growth of their peoples' well-being.

Our party and the entire country are also preparing for the congress. The Soviet people's efforts are directed toward successfully implementing the tasks of the current 5-year plan. We expect that in its final year the USSR's national income will exceed the 1975 level by 21 percent and industrial output will show a 25-percent increase. Major capital investments in agriculture have made it possible to substantially increase productivity and alleviate the effect of adverse climatic conditions on agricultural production. Per capita real incomes will increase by 17 percent during the 5-year period. Soviet people will receive more than 500 million square meters of housing.

The results of the seventies show, A.N. Kosygin went on, that the growth rates of national income and industrial output in the CEMA countries in the past decade are approximately double the rates in the developed capitalist countries. During this period the socialist community accounted for around one-half of the world increase in industrial production.

Our economic cooperation is steadily strengthening. An important indication of the successes of socialist integration is the fact that the CEMA countries' reciprocal trade turnover is growing faster than their national incomes. A major undertaking has been completed--the construction of the Soyuz gas pipeline. The implementation of the extensive nuclear energy development program has begun.

An objective analysis of the state of the economies of the socialist system and capitalist system indicates that the economic development of the socialist countries continued to be distinguished by stability and was free from the many difficulties inherent in the capitalist economy.

The planned nature of our economy, the state monopoly of foreign trade and the deepening of mutual cooperation enable us significantly to protect ourselves against the unfavorable influence of the economic situation in the capitalist world. At the same time, the conditions of reproduction make new demands on us associated not only with external factors. The socialist economy must adapt to this. This is indicated also by certain difficulties the CEMA countries have encountered in the past year.

The problem of energy, fuel and raw materials remains at the forefront. Many of our joint measures are devoted to solving it. It is a major world problem. Its influence on the development of all countries is growing and it largely determines the rate of economic growth in our countries.

Relying chiefly on their own resources, the CEMA countries are in the main solving this problem successfully. Proceeding on the basis of socialist principles of cooperation we have prevented spontaneous price changes in reciprocal trade. However, it is necessary, of course, to take into account in our countries' coordinated economic policy the objective factors of the change in the world energy and raw-material extraction and the nonrenewability of these resources. We are doing a great deal to jointly develop the extractive industry. But at the present time decisive significance attaches to the rational utilization of primary resources. The reduction in the consumption of them per unit of end product requires, as a rule, less expenditure than increased extraction.

Therefore, the CEMA countries regard as their urgent practical task the fulfillment of long-term targeted cooperation programs, the quest for extra reserves and the improvement of the structure of social production and consumption.

The CEMA countries' national economies have entered a stage in which every growing significance attaches to the choice of the optimal correlation in the utilization of economic growth sources. We cannot yet say that we have coped with this task. For example, in a number of cases our economic organs, when solving production development problems, still place the accent on bringing new raw-material and energy resources into play. Although a greater effect would be obtained by making more economical use of all that we already have at our disposal.

The present situation and the foreseeable situation in the eighties demand comprehensive intensification. It will be necessary to increase production while reducing the capital-intensiveness, material-intensiveness and energy-intensiveness of output. This is the only way to ensure the solution of very important economic and social tasks.

In the Soviet Union, in accordance with the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and our party's Central Committee November (1979) Plenum, a great deal of work is being done to intensify the economy, accelerate scientific and technical progress and make more rational use of physical and labor resources. A comprehensive program is being formulated for the production and rational utilization of fuel and energy. It envisages reducing the proportion of petroleum products as fuel for power stations, developing nuclear energy--for heating too--and increasing the unit capacity of energy units. We will have to speed up the replacement of obsolete energy-intensive equipment, make considerably wider use of energy-saving technology and increase the heat insulation of industrial and residential buildings.

There is one main means of solving the economic problems of the next 5-year plan and the eighties as a whole: the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the raising of the technical standard and, on this basis, increasing the efficiency of social production as a whole. But the solution of this task is inseparable from many complex socioeconomic questions and it demands that the peculiarities of each country's development be taken into account. These are the aims of planning organs' and departments' activity and of the work on improving the economic mechanism in our country.

Since all the fraternal countries are faced to some degree or other with problems of production intensification, the further development of our cooperation should be subordinated to these tasks.

It is from the standpoint of the problems facing us that we view the work on coordinating national economic plans for the next 5-year period. It follows from the report presented to us that in the course of this work it has been possible, in the new more complicated conditions, to find, by joint efforts, solutions to major economic problems and to create prerequisites for the preparation, by countries, of the main directions of socioeconomic development for the forthcoming 5-year period.

As in previous years, A.N. Kosygin went on, the Soviet Union is doing its best to strengthen the socialist communist countries' economies. The new 5-year plan will see a further deepening of our integration-l ties with the other CEMA countries. Mutual deliveries will increase by almost 40 percen , reaching, according to preliminary calculations, R260 billion. Taking into account the needs of the fraternal countries and despite the difficulties connected with the deterioration of extraction conditions, we will maintain oil deliveries to CEMA countries in 1981-1985 at the high level reached in 1980 and will take them to almost 400 million tons during the 5-year period. Considerable delivery volumes are envisaged for iron ore and rolled ferrous metals, timber, nonferrous metals, cotton, chemical products and other goods.

The task of mutually ensuring that the countries are provided with the requisite machinery and equipment is being solved to a significant extent. In the new 5-year plan Soviet exports of these products to the CEMA countries will reach R35 billion which is 40 percent more than in the current 5-year plan. A substantial proportion of these deliveries consists of types of machinery and equipment in short supply and includes strip and pipe-rolling mills, continuous casting machinery, aviation equipment and other equipment of great national economic significance. In turn, the Soviet Union will receive from the CEMA countries in the forthcoming 5-year period equipment worth more than R60 billion, including equipment for secondary oil refining processes; hoisting, transport, forging and pressing equipment; computers and equipment for the light and food industries. Imports of consumer goods will play a substantial role in supplying the USSR population and over the 5 years deliveries of consumer goods will be worth more than R40 billion. We value highly cooperation with the fraternal countries in the development of the Soviet economy and their contribution to widening the range of consumer goods on the Soviet market.

The pivot of all our work in developing socialist integration is still the deepening of long-term and stable production, scientific and technical ties on the basis of increasingly close cooperation in the planning sphere. New steps have been taken along this path. Bilateral long-term specialization and production sharing programs have been prepared and signed between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia. More than 70 multilateral agreements have been concluded, concretizing long-term targeted programs. The elaboration and coordination of about 120 more such contracts is continuing; the compilation of a plan for multilateral integration measures for the next 5-year plan has been commenced.

At this meeting we are signing a major agreement on international specialization and cooperation in the development and production of computer hardware. This provides for reciprocal deliveries in the next 5-year plan alone to the tune of more than R15 billion. The main saving is to be obtained from the application in the countries' national economies of new computer hardware--the microcomputer. In metalworking sectors this should permit a significant increase in labor productivity, an increase in return on capital and a reduction of several million in the work force required over the next 10 years.

Measures arising from the agreements concluded must be reflected in national economic plans and in the coordinated plan for multilateral integration measures. That is why it is very important to speed up the elaboration of all agreements planned for the near future on the implementation of long-term targeted programs. This is necessary in order to make provision in good time in the 5-year plans for physical, financial and labor resources to fulfill them. However, the established schedules for preparation are not being adhered to in all projects, including in those which are of priority significance for the satisfaction of the countries' basic raw-materials requirements for the next 5-year plan period.

Obviously we must also proceed on the basis that in the process of implementation of 5-year plans we will have to seek out additional reserves and introduce amendments into the plans, aimed at the development of international cooperation associated with the production of new output and the improvement of the technical standard of articles. This must become the main subject of consultations on questions of economic policy.

The center of application of our joint efforts is the implementation of our parties' agreed course on transforming the next two 5-year plans into a period of intensive production, scientific and technical cooperation. The development of manufacturing industry, and in particular machine building, coordinated on this basis reveals the potential for a substantial acceleration in the rate of scientific and technical progress. The broad development of production sharing also creates a firm basis for the cooperation of our economic ties with the West.

As the Executive Committee report on work done in the past year shows, CEMA organs have drawn certain conclusions from the critical observations made at past sessions. Their activity is concentrated increasingly on the main directions of cooperation. In the current year two-thirds of the questions being examined fall in the sphere of physical production, science and technology. Flexibility in work has increased. Day-to-day attention has begun to be devoted to international economic organizations. We expect that these organizations, including economic associations, will begin to operate at full efficiency.

Many of the tasks being resolved by our countries are similar or common. This makes it increasingly necessary to utilize such a reserve of cooperation as the all-round exchange of experience. Work in exchanging experience should be activated at all levels and in the most diverse forms.

The prospects for our cooperation, we take note of the growing significance of the socialist community's ties with developing countries. The very presence at this session of representatives of a large group of liberated states which have chosen the path of profound progressive transformations indicates the existence of an objective commonality of interests between the socialist and developing countries. We are linked by our unity of goals in the struggle for peace and progress. The reliability of trade and economic cooperation between our two groups of countries has successfully passed the test in the conditions of serious shocks in the world economy.

For the liberated countries, cooperation with the CEMA countries is one of the main conditions of reducing dependence on imperialist states and transnational corporations. The socialist community constantly advocates the restructuring of international economic relations on the principles of equality of rights and respect for the sovereignty of all states. We support and will continue to support the developing countries' progressive and just demands at international forums.

I would particularly like to note the importance of developing our cooperation with Angola, Afghanistan, Democratic Yemen, Kampuchea, Laos, Mozambique and Ethiopia. The CEMA countries are making efforts, granting them aid in developing the national economy and striving to purposefully resolve these questions on a multilateral basis too. [paragraph continues]

In our opinion real potential exists for extending mutually useful cooperation with them, and this would promote the development of the developing countries' economies, the growth of their exports, the improvement of export structure and therefore an increase in their financial resources.

The socialist community countries have always advocated the development of equal and mutually advantageous relations with the developed capitalist states. This line of ours remains unchanged. But recent experience shows that imperialist forces are trying to undermine economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries by violating existing agreements and contracts. What can one say about this? Such measures could give rise to some temporary difficulties in the construction of individual projects. But nobody has succeeded or will succeed in hindering our forward movement and the fulfillment of our plans, even if the U.S. administration enters all American goods on the prohibited lists.

We cannot fail to draw the necessary conclusions from this. These conclusions apply both to our internal planning and to the future orientation of our foreign trade. We can state firmly: The calculations of the opponents of cooperation and detente to the effect that the socialist countries will yield to economic pressure and diktat are absolutely unfounded. This is clear to everyone capable to correctly assessing the strength of our unity, our potential and our determination to expand and strengthen mutual cooperation in every way.

Our political activity and economic building and our cooperation are aimed at achieving peaceful, creativity objectives. We advocate that international economic relations, as well as political relations, should develop on an equitable and just basis. Each country sharing this approach will meet with understanding and readiness to cooperate on our part. There is no other reasonable basis for the development of relations between states with different social systems.

In conclusion A.N. Kosygin expressed confidence that the current council session will make its contribution to creating the conditions for further economic progress and for an upsurge in the well-being of our countries' peoples and to deepening mutual cooperation and socialist economic integration.

The session's participants then heard a report on progress in coordinating the CEMA member countries' national economic plans for 1981-1985 and implementing long-term targeted cooperation programs, on further tasks in elaborating agreements on measures to fulfill long-term targeted cooperation programs and implementing commitments arising from these agreements, preparing a coordinated plan for multilateral integration measures for 1981-1985 and expanding and deepening international specialization and production sharing. The report was delivered by N.K. Baybakov, chairman of the CEMA Committee on Cooperation in the Sphere of Planning Activity, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan.

A report was delivered by K. Hoblicek on the practical implementation of the "basic directions in the further improvement of the organization of multilateral cooperation between CEMA countries and of the council's activity," particularly as regards ensuring leadership over the activity of international economic organizations and improving the efficiency of their work.

The CEMA session's meeting continues its work.

Pham Van Dong Speech

LD180618 Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Prague, June 17, TASS--"In conditions when the American imperialists are increasing their collusion with the reactionary clique in Beijing and fiercely oppose the revolutionary forces of the world, undermine the tendency towards detente and seriously threaten the cause of peace, the Prague forum reflects the resolve of CMEA member-countries to press for new accomplishments in strengthening their unity, cohesion and close all-round cooperation", the Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Pham Van Dong said when addressing the 34th meeting of the CMEA session.

"The Communist Party of Vietnam and the people of Vietnam fully support the wise course of the CPSU and the Soviet state which, as it has been repeatedly indicated by Leonid Brezhnev, is directed at strengthening peace in the whole world, at frustrating all intrigues and plans of the forces of imperialism and reaction", the speaker said. "They highly evaluate the results of the recent conference of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Treaty member-states. The important initiatives that were set forth at the conference in Warsaw reflect the tremendous responsibility of the USSR and other fraternal countries of socialism for the destiny of mankind. They inspire the peoples of Europe and the whole world to step up struggle for detente, for averting the threat of war".

"On its difficult but glorious road of socialist construction the Vietnamese people is encountering numerous difficulties and serious trials. Our country had not yet had the time to heal the wounds inflicted by the thirty-year-long war against American neocolonialism when the reactionary Beijing clique unleashed a new war", Pham Van Dong said. "It continues to threaten the independence and peaceful development of the Vietnamese people, hoping to weaken and then to subjugate Vietnam. But the Vietnamese people is resolved as never before to successfully build socialism and reliably protect its sacred socialist motherland".

"In the struggle in the defence of its freedom and independence, in the building of socialism the Vietnamese people has always had and continues to have the sincere support, tremendous, valuable and effective assistance of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries of socialism. A new concrete reflection of this noble position is the decision of the CMEA Executive Committee to instruct CMEA organisations to study jointly with the Vietnamese side and prepare special measures directed at accelerating the development and raising the efficiency of Vietnam's national economy", Pham Van Dong said in conclusion.

Communique on Session

LD240855 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 80 pp 1, 4

["Communique on the 34th CEMA Session"]

[Text] The 34th regular CEMA session was held from 17 to 19 June, 1980, in Prague, the CSSR capital.

The session was attended by delegations of the CEMA member countries. They were led by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; G. Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers; Pham Van Dong, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; W. Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; C.R. Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers; J. Batmonh, chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers; E. Babiuch, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers; [paragraph continues]

I. Verdet, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania; A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and L. Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Government.

On the basis of an agreement between CEMA and the Government of the SFRY [Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia] the session was attended by an SFRY delegation led by Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council.

The following delegations attended the session as observers: a delegation from the People's Republic of Angola headed by Lopo Do Nascimento, minister of foreign trade; a delegation from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan headed by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Council, deputy prime minister and minister of planning; a delegation from the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen headed by Faraj ibn Ghanim, minister of planning; a delegation from the Lao People's Democratic Republic headed by Khambou Soumisai, chairman of the State Committee for Labor; a delegation from the People's Republic of Mozambique headed by Marcelino dos Santos, secretary of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party Central Committee for Economic Policy; a delegation from socialist Ethiopia led by Tekola Degene, deputy general secretary of Supreme Council for the National Revolutionary Development and Central Planning Campaign.

The session was attended by the chairman of the CEMA Committee for Cooperation in the Sphere of Planning, by representatives of the CEMA Permanent commissions and other CEMA bodies as well as by representatives of the socialist countries' international economic organizations. The session was chaired by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal, head of the CSSR delegation.

The participants in the session listened to reports on CEMA's activities between the 33d and the 34th sessions and on the practical implementation of the main directions of the further perfection of the organization of the multilateral cooperation of the CEMA member countries and the council's activity, which were delivered by Rudolf Rohlicek, chairman of the CEMA Executive Committee; to reports on the progress of the coordination of the CEMA member countries' national economic plans for the 1981-85 period and on the implementation of the long-term target cooperation programs and on further tasks in this sphere, which were delivered by Nikolay Baybakov, chairman of the CEMA Committee for Cooperation in the Sphere of Planning; and to a report on the convening of the regular 35th CEMA session, delivered by Nikolay Fadeyev, CEMA secretary.

The session took place at a time when the CEMA member countries are completing the fulfillment of their 5-year national economic plans for the 1976-1980 period. In some countries congresses of communist and workers parties have been held and have laid down the main directions of the social and economic development for the next 5-year period and for the longer term. In other countries party congresses are being actively prepared and the further tasks of the construction of socialism and communism are being defined.

The time that has elapsed since the 33d CEMA session has been marked by significant events. The member countries and bodies of CEMA have celebrated in a dignified manner the 110th anniversary of the birth of V.I. Lenin, leader of the world proletariat and founder of the first socialist state in the world, and the 35th anniversary of the great victory over Fascism.

The successes achieved by the CEMA countries in the construction of socialism and communism and the experiences from their mutual cooperation confirm the vitality and permanent significance of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, which are being creatively applied in the conditions of each country and have an ever greater influence on the world development.

The session noted that in the 25 years since the signing of the Warsaw Pact, the member countries of this defensive alliance, in cooperation with other countries and with all peace-loving forces, have been safely and effectively fulfilling vital tasks--to prevent the outbreak of a war in Europe and to contribute in an all-round manner to the consolidation of peace, the relaxation of international tension and to the development of equal peaceful cooperation among states.

The session stressed the significance of the declaration and of the statement of 15 May, 1980, approved by the Warsaw Pact member states, which contain an extensive program of actions for the strengthening of peace and cooperation among nations, for the continuation of the policy of detente and for complementing political detente with detente in the military sphere, for halting the arms race for the implementation of disarmament--especially nuclear disarmament, for the peaceful settlement of contested questions, for the elimination of the policy of force from international relations and for the strengthening of the security and independence of nations.

The delegations of the CEMA member countries have reemphasized their loyalty to the principles and conclusions of the Helsinki Final Act and the necessity of an active and careful preparation for a constructive organization of the forthcoming Madrid meeting of representatives of the states which participated in the all-European conference, so that the process of detente and of ensuring security on the European Continent may continue and be further deepened, and the equal cooperation among nations of the European countries may further develop in all areas.

The dedicated work of the workers class, peasants and the intelligentsia of the CEMA member countries under the leadership of their communist and workers parties and the development and intensification of multifaceted mutual cooperation on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and international solidarity, equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual benefit and comradely mutual assistance have ensured a further growth of the economic and scientific-technical potential of those countries and of their populations' material and cultural standards.

In 1979 the volume of the national income in the CEMA member countries rose by 19 percent in comparison with 1975, and industrial production by 23 percent. The fastest development was recorded in most CEMA member countries by the branches that determine technological progress and ensure production efficiency. The average annual volume of agricultural production rose in the CEMA member countries between 1976 and 1979, in comparison with the 1971-1975 period, by nine percent.

The session stressed the successful development of the CEMA member countries' economic relations. In 1979 their foreign trade turnover increased 12.7 percent in comparison with the preceding year and amounted to R196 billion. Mutual trade exchange among the CEMA member countries accounts for R111 billion of this amount. Mutual deliveries covered the major part of most CEMA member countries' import needs as regards the most important types of fuel, raw materials and other materials as well as machinery and equipment.

The session approved the activity of the Executive Committee in directing the CEMA bodies and noted with satisfaction that in the period since the council's 33d session its activity has focused on the successful implementation of the agreements reached during the meetings of leading representatives of the fraternal parties and CEMA member countries and of the comprehensive program of the further deepening and perfecting of cooperation and the development of socialist economic integration as well as on the implementation of the target cooperation programs and on their elaboration into a system of specific agreements. It was stated that this year represents practically the final year of the fulfillment of the most important projects of the coordinated plan of multilateral integration measures of the CEMA countries for the 1976-80 period.

It was also stated that the activity in the coordination of plans for the next 5-year period, and in some specific questions also for the subsequent period, has reached the final stage. The preliminary results of the coordination show that this work has in essence solved a number of complex problems of economic and scientific-technical cooperation. That has created prerequisites for the preparation of the plans of social and economic development of the CEMA member countries for the next 5-year period.

At the session an agreement was reached that the national planning bodies and the CEMA Committee for Cooperation in the Sphere of Planning will step up their efforts in the interest of achieving a speedier conclusion of the work on the coordination of the plans for a fuller satisfaction of the needs of the member countries' national economies in fuels, raw materials, energy, machinery and equipment and also in increasing the volume of mutual trade and in improving conditions for international transportation.

The session discussed the activity of the CEMA bodies in the development and intensification of specialization and cooperation of production of the most important types of machinery and equipment that are to ensure in the CEMA member countries technological progress and production growth in the energy-fuel-raw material complex, in machine-building, the electrotechnical industry, radioelectronics, chemistry, transportation and agriculture. At present more than 120 multilateral and more than 660 bilateral agreements are being implemented in the sphere of production specialization and cooperation. In engineering alone the specialization programs comprise more than 10,000 types of products. The volume of exports of engineering products manufactured within the framework of specialization is growing, as far as mutual deliveries among the CEMA member countries are concerned, at about twice the rate of the overall exports of machinery and equipment.

At the same time it was emphasized at the session that the tasks faced by the CEMA member countries in the intensification of their social production and in speeding up the introduction of the results of scientific-technical progress require a further improvement of the work in international production specialization and cooperation. In view of the fact that the work on the planned development of international production specialization and cooperation on a long-term basis represents a significant direction in raising the efficiency of the CEMA member countries' further cooperation for the next 10-year period, the council has prepared measures aimed at improving the quality of this activity. Attention was paid to the necessity to concentrate collaboration in the sphere of specialization and cooperation on problems of great national economic significance, on deepening the comprehensiveness of production specialization and cooperation on the basis of the mutual interlinking of research, technological preparation, development, introduction and production of technology and organization of its operation, on the necessity to expand international specialization as regards standardized parts and components in the interest of the best possible final production.

The necessity was stressed to further develop the CEMA member countries' cooperation as regards the production of top-quality materials, to satisfy those countries' needs in the most important industrial branches.

In the course of the council's session the delegation heads of the CEMA member countries signed an agreement on multilateral international specialization and cooperation in the development and production of new computer technology. The sides expressed the determination to increase on the basis of this agreement the volume of mutual deliveries of the latest computer technology approximately twofold in the course of the next 5-years, in comparison with the 1976-80 period.

The session noted the steadily increasing influence of the supplies of the CEMA member countries' national economies with energy, fuels and raw materials on their economic development and stressed, along with the development of cooperation in the utilization of new reserves by concerted effort, the significance of an all-round conservation of fuels and raw materials, electricity and other material resources. It was decided to pay greater attention to cooperation in their most rational utilization.

At the same time resolutions were approved concerning the expansion of cooperation in geological research in promising areas of the CEMA member countries and in ensuring surveys of additional reserves and mutual deliveries of fuels and other very important types of mineral raw materials, in supplying the industrial branches which extract and process fuels with modern, inexpensive and highly productive equipment and also in the utilization of other sources of energy. A scientific-technical prognosis concerning the solution of fuel and energy problems up to the year 2000 is to be worked out in the years to come.

An intergovernmental skeleton agreement on cooperation among the CEMA member states was signed at the session, which is aimed at a more effective processing of crude oil by introducing more sophisticated technology on the basis of specialization and cooperation in the production of equipment for secondary processes.

The session noted that in harmony with the comprehensive program and with the long term target program considerable progress has been achieved in the introduction of new products, in improving technology and in raising the quality and technical standard of products. In the period between the council's 33d and 34th sessions the CEMA states concluded 27 multilateral agreements on scientific-technical cooperation. The main directions of scientific-technical cooperation of the CEMA member countries up to the year 1990 have been worked out within the framework of the CEMA Committee for Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

It was noted that the CEMA member countries continued to aid the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Republic of Cuba and the Mongolian People's Republic in accelerating the development and raising the efficiency of their economies and in speeding up scientific-technical progress. At the session of the council a skeleton agreement was signed on the CEMA member countries' cooperation in the implementation of the plan to accelerate the development of science and technology in the Republic of Cuba.

The session noted the successful development of CEMA's cooperation with countries that are not CEMA members and with international organizations.

CEMA's cooperation with the SFRY has also been deepening and improving. At present Yugoslavia participates in the activity of the CEMA bodies in 22 spheres, it has signed more than 70 agreements and contracts on multilateral specialization and cooperation of production and on scientific-technical cooperation.

CEMA's successful cooperation has continued with Finland. Cooperation has also been carried out with Iraq and the United Mexican States.

In accordance with the principles of internationalism, the CEMA member countries are helping both on a bilateral and a multilateral basis young states that have embarked upon the path of socialist development and other developing countries in speeding up their economic progress and strengthening their political and economic independence. At present the CEMA member countries provide economic and scientific-technical assistance to 90 developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. In 1979, various CEMA countries signed more than 100 long-term agreements on economic and technical cooperation with 39 developing countries.

The CEMA countries confirmed their solidarity with the legitimate efforts of the developing countries to achieve complete economic independence and liquidate the exploitation by imperialist monopolies to get rid of inequality and the oppression of states by other states, implement the right of people of all countries to handle their natural wealth in the interest of their own countries' prosperity.

The session stressed the CEMA member countries' constant efforts to develop cooperation with other states in the interest of deepening the international division of labor on a just, equal and mutually advantageous basis, as well as CEMA's willingness to help to widen in the interest of peace and progress cooperation with countries that are not CEMA members and with international economic organizations.

In view of the request of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the session made a decision in respect to the participation of the Afghan side in the activity of CEMA as an observer.

The 34th CEMA session was held in an atmosphere of unanimity, complete mutual understanding and comradely cooperation.

Husak, Kosygin Speeches at Reception

LD240823 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 80 p 4

[TASS report: "In Cordial, Fraternal Atmosphere"]

[Text] Prague, 19 June--To mark the conclusion of the 34th CEMA session the CPCZ Central Committee, CSSR president, and CSSR Government held a reception in Prague Castle.

The reception was attended by the heads and members of the delegations from the CEMA countries and Yugoslavia and the delegations from the countries which took part in the session as observers, and by Czechoslovak party and state figures and representatives of the public.

G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, greeted those assembled.

The 34th CEMA session has been an important event in the life of our countries and our socialist community and in all international life and represents yet another important step on the path of attaining our joint goals, he said. On the basis of an in-depth analysis of accumulated experience and existing opportunities the session lent important renewed impetus to the intensification of cooperation and further progress.

The results achieved show that the path on which we embarked in the early seventies after the adoption of the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration is correct and necessary. It accords with the vital interests of the entire socialist community and of each state individually. This path gives us even broader opportunities for the effective fulfillment of socioeconomic development plans, the consolidation of the socialist community's economic might and the enhancement of its authority and role in the world economy.

G. Husak assessed highly the Soviet Union's contribution to the dynamization [dostizheniye dinamiki] of the socialist community countries' economic development and to the solution of the long-term tasks of their development.

The main source of our successes, he stressed, lies in the fact that we rely on the advantages of the socialist system and the international ideas of Marxism-Leninism. CEMA's entire activity is permeated with a peaceful, constructive spirit and with concern for the peoples' welfare. At the recent conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee and the Prague CEMA session the voice of peace clearly resounded again. A consistent course toward the development of international cooperation and support for the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries aimed at eliminating hotbeds of tension--that is the essence of our policy. This is also confirmed by the CEMA countries' practical steps to develop relations with all states on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage.

The CEMA countries and the entire socialist community, G. Husak noted, are faced with important new tasks to increase the effectiveness of the national economy, develop the fuel, energy and raw material base, increase the working people's welfare and improve the structure of production and methods of managing and organizing the national economy. Much has already been done in this direction. However, the tasks of the forthcoming 5-year plans demand that we continue to build up our efforts and achieve even greater progress.

We are deeply convinced that the solution of these tasks is connected with the development of cooperation within the CEMA framework, the intensification of socialist economic integration and the intensive use of the advantages of production specialization and sharing. The higher the degree of unity we achieve and the richer, more multifaceted and effective our cooperation, the more successful our advance will be.

The decisive precondition for this has been and will remain in the future the fact that in their policy our countries' Marxist-Leninist parties combine the national and international interests of our peoples and states. This creates a firm, principled basis for CEMA's entire activity and for the solution of all the tasks facing us.

CSSR party and state organs assess highly the significance of CEMA and multilateral and bilateral cooperation among the CEMA members for the stable development of the Czechoslovak economy. We believe that now and in the long term it is and will be an irreplaceable and increasingly important factor in increasing the effectiveness of the CSSR's economy--the main precondition for the implementation of the general line of our party's 14th and 15th congresses and the program for the development of our socialist society.

Here we regard as especially important cooperation with the Soviet Union, which in terms of its nature, scale and content is of fundamental significance for the CSSR's further plan-governed socioeconomic development.

The CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government will continue to support all efforts aimed at improving the forms and methods of CEMA's activity and to actively promote their consistent implementation.

In conclusion G. Husak proposed a toast to the CEMA countries' communist and workers parties, to the Central Committee general and first secretaries, to the governments and heads of governments of the CEMA countries, to the leaders of the parties and governments of the friendly countries which took part in the work of the session and to further fruitful cooperation for the benefit of the peoples and peace and progress throughout the world.

A.N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, delivered a speech at the reception.

On behalf of the delegations of the countries taking part in the work of the CEMA session, he expressed profound thanks to the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government for the tremendous work which the Czechoslovak friends put into ensuring the session's success. The Czechoslovak comrades, A.N. Kosygin said, are wonderful hosts, they are not only skillful organizers but also attentive, solicitous people who knew how to create here an atmosphere of sincere and businesslike comradely mutual understanding. We are also grateful to the citizens of your wonderful capital for their attention and cordiality.

A meeting in a city as beautiful as Prague cannot fail to move us. You feel here the heartbeat of an industrious and talented people who have made a fitting contribution to Europe's history and the development of its civilization, a people who are marching along the path of social progress in the community of socialist countries. We voice our feelings of respect for Socialist Czechoslovakia and its glorious Communist Party.

You know, when we flew into Prague 3 days ago, the sunny, astoundingly beautiful land of the Czechs and Slovaks spread out before us. It is their creative labor which gives life to the fields and farms, plants and factories, to everything in which this beautiful region is glorious and rich. Here, in the center of Europe, many events have been played out which have left a real imprint on the history of the entire continent. But never before have the peoples of Czechoslovakia risen to such heights in independent, historical creation as now, as part of the fraternal family of socialist countries.

An outstanding role here undoubtedly belongs to our cooperation, to the pooling of our countries' efforts in the Warsaw Pact Organization and CEMA. We all experience satisfaction at the results of the large amount of joint work done at the CEMA session. The present session was the 34th. Each session has had its own tasks and much effort has been put into resolving them. This has not always been easy or simple. But we have found the necessary solutions because we have been guided by our great principle of socialist internationalism, because our fraternal communist and workers parties have been and remain the leading force in all our joint deeds. Their Marxist-Leninist policy and organizational activity, their loyalty to communist ideals are a reliable guarantee of our joint successes and our unity.

"The entire experience of the existence of the world socialist system," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has said, "convinces as that the unity between us serves well the national interests of each socialist country and gives decisive assistance to the consolidation of socialism's international positions."

Our countries, A.N. Kosygin continued, are entering a new 5-year period of cooperation. However complex and crucial the problems which we must resolve, we know that we have the necessary preconditions for this. These are our increased production, scientific and technical potential, our determination to pool our efforts even more closely and our ability to successfully resist any attempts by imperialist forces to undermine the cause of peace and step up international tension.

Our countries devote their unremitting efforts to the great cause of preserving and strengthening peace. Our cooperation and CEMA's activity also serve this cause. And this commits us to a great deal, because the firmness of our positions in the struggle for peace and the relaxation of tension depends to an enormous extent on our economic successes. In that sense we can say that the coordination of national economic plans and our programs for integration and cooperation form part of the struggle for peace.

The 34th CEMA session charted lofty objectives in all avenues of our joint activity. And it is our joint duty to fulfill the session's decisions and to increase the effectiveness of our cooperation for the benefit of all peoples of the socialist community.

In conclusion A.N. Kosygin proposed a toast to the fraternal Czechoslovak people, the CPCZ Central Committee and its General Secretary CSSR President Gustav Husak, to the CSSR Government and its Chairman Lubomir Strougal and to further successes in building socialism and communism.

The speeches delivered by Comrade G. Husak and A.N. Kosygin were listened to with attention and interrupted by applause.

The reception took place in a fraternal, cordial atmosphere.

SFRY Delegate's Statement

LD210132 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1641 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade, June 20 (TANJUG)--At the just ended 34th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance the wish was expressed of Yugoslavia and of the COMECON countries for the further development of cooperation in the next planned period till 1985, and in some fields of economic and industrial cooperation even till the year of 2000. This was stated by Vice-President of the Federal Executive Council Branislav Ikonic, who headed the Yugoslav delegation to the session in Prague.

At the council session in Prague the interest of Yugoslav organizations of associated labour and of partners in COMECON countries in developing, in accordance with mutual interests, not only forms of economic cooperation, but also cooperation in some branches of industry, power and the like, was emphasized once again.

"At the COMECON session we set forth our views on problems in international economic relations and cooperation with non-aligned and other countries, our programme of economic stabilization in this year", Ikonic said. "At the session great attention was paid to [word indistinct] of the economic situation in the world, deterioration of international economic relations and to the importance of development of energy, raw materials, food and traffic."

Stroganov Comment

LD191748 Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Mos ow, June 19, TASS--TASS economic observer Aleksandr Stroganov writes:

The economy of the countries of the socialist community will develop in the next five-year period on the same planned and balanced basis as in the 1970s. This is evidenced from the results of the coordination of economic plans for 1981-1985. They were discussed at the 34th meeting of the CMEA session in Prague.

The socialist countries are on the whole successfully resolving the problem of providing the national economy with energy and fuel. Suffice it to say that reciprocal deliveries meet the import requirements of the CMEA countries in coal and natural gas almost in full, and by three-fourths--in oil.

The development of the national economy of the CMEA countries in 1979 was characterized by the further expansion and consolidation of their fuel and energy base. According to statistics of the CMEA Secretariat, generation of electricity increased by 2.5 percent against 1978 reaching 1,654,000 million kilowatt-hours. Production of coal and brown coal reached 1,368 million tons, oil production grew 2.2 percent and exceeded 600 million tons. 460,000 million cubic metres of natural and associate gas were produced which is 13 percent more than in 1978.

This year indicators will be just as high, however. The meeting of the CMEA session indicated, rational utilisation of primary resources is acquiring now decisive importance. Reduction of their consumption per unit of finished product requires, normally, lesser outlays than increase of their production.

The Soviet Union has been and remains the chief supplier of fuel and electricity to the CMEA countries. In the current five-year period these states will receive almost 370 million tons of oil, 46 million tons of oil products, 88,000 million cubic metres of gas and 64,000 million kilowatt-hours of electricity.

Taking into consideration requirements of the fraternal countries, the Soviet Union will keep oil deliveries in 1981-1985 at the high level of 1980 despite the fact that the European part of the Soviet Union already now experiences an acute shortage of fuel.

That is why the CMEA countries attach much importance to the implementation of the long-term purpose-oriented cooperation programme on ensuring economically substantiated requirements in the main types of energy, fuel and raw materials for the period through 1990.

Kosygin Return to Moscow

LD201130 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] The Soviet delegation led by Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, returned from Prague to Moscow today, after taking part in the 34th session of CEMA.

At the airport in Moscow, the delegation led by Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin was met by Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Tikhonov, member of the Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and other officials. The welcoming party included Lovetinskiy, Czechoslovak ambassador in the Soviet Union.

96TH CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SESSION MEETS

LD231249 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 80 p 4

[Unattributed report: "CEMA Executive Committee Session"]

[Text] The 96th CEMA Executive Committee session was held in Prague on 19 June 1980.

Deputy heads of government, representatives of the countries in the CEMA Executive Committee, and the CEMA secretary took part in the session's work.

A member of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council took part in the session.

A. Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, who has assumed the duties of CEMA Executive Committee chairman, chaired the session.

The Executive Committee examined questions and adopted decisions aimed at the successful implementation of the CEMA session's resolutions adopted at the 34th meeting.

The Executive Committee approved the report on the fulfillment of the CEMA Secretariat budget for 1979.

The session took place in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely mutual understanding.

PRAVDA REVIEWS CEMA SESSION, VENICE SUMMIT

ID231229 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jun 80 p 4

[Untitled "International Review" by Vsevolod Ovchinnkikov]

[Excerpt] Clearcut Guidelines

This week notable events have taken place in the life of the socialist community--events which revealed with new force the main avenues of the fraternal countries' foreign policy efforts and the main guidelines of their economic policy.

In Prague the latest, 34th, CEMA session was held at head of government level. The socialist community states focus their attention on the solution of tasks of peaceful building. In a number of countries congresses of the communist and workers parties have been held which have outlined the main directions of socioeconomic development for the next 5-year plan and the longer term. In other countries active preparations are underway for party congresses and further tasks are being defined.

The CEMA members' joint efforts follow the fraternal parties' coordinated course: turning the next two 5-year plans into a period of intensive production, scientific and technical cooperation. It is precisely this which can increase to the greatest degree the efficiency of the CEMA countries' cooperation in the eighties. So in a certain sense the front of the struggle for peace involves the coordination of national economic plans and programs for the fraternal countries integration and cooperation.

Defining the prospects of CEMA's activity, those taking part in the Prague session pointed to the growing role of the socialist community's ties with the developing countries. For states which have liberated themselves these ties serve as one of the main conditions for the reduction of their dependence on the imperialist powers and multinational corporations.

The socialist countries favor equal and mutually advantageous relations with the developed capitalist states. However, recent experience attests that the imperialist forces are trying to undermine such cooperation, violating existing agreements and contracts. Such measures can cause some temporary difficulties in the construction of individual projects, but, as was stressed in Prague, the calculations of detente's opponents that the socialist countries will give in to economic pressure and diktat are absolutely unfounded. No one has succeeded or will succeed in preventing our progress and the fulfillment of our projected plans.

"The CEMA countries' achievements in socialist and communist building and the experience of their mutual cooperation," the Prague session's communique says, "confirm the vital force and permanent significance of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism applied creatively under the conditions of each country and are exerting a growing influence on the course of world development."

The results of the latest CEMA session in Prague attest that the fraternal states' activity is aimed at developing equal cooperation, strengthening the material base of detente and thus normalizing the international political climate.

A meeting of parliamentarians from the Warsaw Pact states has been underway in Minsk in the past few days. The meeting demonstrated the high degree of responsibility of the elected representatives of the people of the socialist countries for the destiny of peace in Europe and throughout the world. The meeting laid the foundation for regular contacts of this sort with a view to galvanizing and coordinating the parliamentarians' activity for the benefit of detente, disarmament and international cooperation.

"We are now encountering new attempts by the forces of imperialism and reaction to topple detente, spur on the arms race and resurrect the evil atmosphere of the cold war," state the greetings sent by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev to those taking part in the meeting. "But the socialist countries and the peoples of the world have sufficient reasonableness and willpower to rebuff this dangerous course."

The recent conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee advanced a program of actions whose implementation is designed to direct the development of events into a calm, healthy channel.

The meeting in Minsk was wholly devoted to this noble aim. Those taking part adopted an appeal to the parliaments and parliamentarians of the states of Europe and the world. They advocated unconditional observance of all the principles and provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the successful holding of the meeting in Madrid, the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe and lowering, not raising, of the level of military confrontation in Europe.

Those taking part in the meeting urged the parliamentarians of other countries to promote actively accords on all urgent questions of ending the arms race, the ratification of agreements already concluded and the resumption of talks in those avenues where they have been halted or broken off. The appeal emphasizes that in the eighties mankind can and must take resolute steps to ensure that his creative potential is not dissipated on the production of instruments of death but is wholly devoted to satisfying people's urgent needs and ensuring the peoples' peaceful future.

Venetian Glass

Commentators on international events are now frequently recalling that Venice has long been renowned for the production of glass. And proceeding from this fact they are asking how the picture of current relations between the United States and its allies looks in the Venetian looking glass.

On 22 and 23 June the sixth annual meeting of the "big seven"--the heads of state and government of the leading capitalist countries--is taking place in Venice. Taking part in it are the U.S. and French presidents, the FRG chancellor, and the British, Italian and Canadian prime ministers. Only Japan, because of the early dissolution of parliament and the sudden death of the head of government, is represented by its foreign minister.

The meetings of the "big seven," the first of which was held in Rambouillet (near Paris) in 1975, and subsequent ones being held in Puerto Rico, London, Bonn and Tokyo, reflect the desire of their participants to curb the aggravation of interimperialist contradictions in the face of common troubles--the production recession, unemployment, inflation and the energy crisis and trade war--and also the desire to pool or at least coordinate their efforts in overcoming common economic ailments and, most important, in neutralizing their sociopolitical consequences which threaten the stability of the capitalist system.

Here the interests of the rivals coincide, although even within the framework of this "holy" alliance each rival is pursuing its own goals. The United States has begun to speak of the interdependence and collaboration of the leading capitalist states since U.S. imperialism has been unable on its own to be either world gendarme or world banker. [paragraph continues]

But if Washington is militating toward the pooling of efforts and the sharing of the burden in order, with the aid of its junior partners, "to assert the United States' leading role in the world" (as Carter's January message to Congress stated), West Europe and Japan are attracted by this appeal for another reason. They see in the sharing of the burden an opportunity to bring the status of each of the three centers of interimperialist rivalry into line with the altered correlation of forces between them.

Arguments at meetings of the "big seven" have hitherto been caused mainly by economic rivalry. But this time it is political conflicts, and what is more, on the most fundamental questions, which are coming to the fore. The majority of the allies, the New York DAILY NEWS points out, feel that Carter overreacted to the events in Afghanistan by calling for trade sanctions and a boycott of the Moscow Olympic games thereby damaging detente. They are also openly questioning Carter's strategy for a settlement of the Near East crisis and the policy of an economic blockade against Iran.

"An unprecedented rebellion against the U.S. leadership," is how the present dissent within the "seven" is described by the magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT. It is becoming increasingly obvious that the White House's course of undermining detente is not only anti-Soviet in thrust but is also designed to consolidate U.S. supremacy over the other capitalist countries. Evidently Washington considers that in an atmosphere of international tension it will be easier to keep its junior partners down, restrain them from making any independent moves and make them sacrifice their own interests in the name of allied solidarity.

The United States is trying to exploit for its own selfish ends West Europe's and Japan's increasing dependence on imported raw materials, particularly Near East oil, by making out that the only way of solving modern capitalism's critical problems is the policy of imperialist diktat and achieving military supremacy. Washington is pressing the allies to deepen their involvement in the arms race and to curtail trade ties which are to their advantage, especially with the Soviet Union and Iran, in the hope that this will weaken the positions of West Europe and Japan in their rivalry with the United States.

This explains the desire to use the Venice meeting to "close ranks" or, as a White House spokesman put it, "to achieve strategic and tactical agreement on a whole range of contentious problems." In order to achieve such "agreement" the present U.S. administration is resorting to crude forms of pressure.

It is well known that Washington's "response" to the working meeting between the leaders of the USSR and France in Warsaw was one of undisguised annoyance. An article published by the magazine STERN has now given rise to numerous commentaries in the world press. It refers to a letter sent by the U.S. President to the FRG chancellor in which Carter bluntly warns Schmidt against making any "unwarranted" moves during his upcoming Moscow visit. In the words of the New York TIMES, the United States has sounded the alarm because any accord on the postponement of the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe will encourage countries like Belgium or Italy, which together with the FRG and Britain are to allow new U.S. missiles to be sited on their territory, to go back on their word.

The adventurist course of undermining detente has exacerbated not only the confrontation between East and West but also the disagreements between the United States and its allies. This in turn has increased both U.S. pressure on its junior partners and the resistance to that pressure. Such is the picture which will inevitably be reflected in the Venetian looking glass.

REACTION TO MEETING OF COMMITTEE ON AFGHANISTAN

LD212212 Moscow TASS in English 2206 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Geneva, June 21, TASS--The meeting of the so-called "committee on Afghanistan" ended here. As it was expected, this body created on the bid of imperialist and reactionary circles in the framework of the recent session of the Islamic Conference Organization in Islamabad proved unable to make any constructive contribution to the achievement of its aim that was publicised in advance, that of "discussing the ways of settling the Afghan problem."

Facts show that the meetings in Geneva did not even seek to achieve this. Instead of discussing the essence of the problem, namely the outright outside interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs by Pakistan, Iran, and China with the backing of the United States and also of Egypt and other reactionary regimes, it was sought to put on par the lawful Government of Afghanistan and ringleaders of piratic armed units that are sent into Afghanistan from the territory of Pakistan. The participants in the meetings of the "committee" absolutely ignored the important proposals of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan of May 14 that are indicating the way toward achieving a political settlement and establishing Afghanistan's goodneighbourly relations with Pakistan and with Iran.

Such a negative attitude to the constructive proposals of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan cannot be assessed in any other way than as the continuation of the gross interference in internal affairs of the Afghan people. Such a course was determined by the very composition of the sides at the meetings of the "committee". Alongside with foreign ministers of Pakistan and Iran, the meetings in Geneva were attended by ringleaders of armed gangs who are paid agents of Western powers, China and reactionaries of the region. Moreover, the pronouncements of participants in the meetings in Geneva show that what was really discussed was the question of coordinated action of counter-revolutionary gangs and their patrons in the framework of the "committee on Afghanistan" and outside it. There is no other way to assess the pronouncements of the head of the Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh who spoke about aid to anti-governmental piratic units as a "duty" and even threatened with a certain "second stage of the armed struggle," meaning assistance with armaments to gangsters who seek to pass themselves off as "fighters for the interests of Islam."

The pronouncements of Secretary General of the Islamic Conference Organization Chatti cannot be overlooked either. He made a call for their "rallying" in order to earn "international recognition", in other words, aid with weapons and funds from those who are immediately interested in heightening the alleged "Afghan question"--the United States, China and others.

Encouraged by this backing, one of the ringleaders of the Afghan counter-revolution Hekmatiar declared that piratic raids on Afghanistan's territory will continue. He made it plain that he will not agree to any political settlement, the attainment of which the participants of the "committee" proclaimed as their task in propaganda purposes.

The meetings of the "committee on Afghanistan" showed that the imperialist circles intend to continue making regional reaction pull for them chestnuts out of the fire of the conflicts they create themselves, to continue the armed intervention against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. And playing with fire is always dangerous.

COMMENT ON U.S. REACTION TO AFGHAN TROOP WITHDRAWAL

Kornilov Rejoinder

LD241228 Moscow TASS in English 1154 GMT 24 Jun 80

["Rejoinder: Serious Approach Needed"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 24, TASS--The TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Distinguished political leaders and public figures in various countries and the press continue stressing the importance and constructive nature of the Soviet Union's decision on the withdrawal, as agreed with the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, to Soviet territory of some Soviet military units, whose presence in Afghanistan is now not necessary. "This is a good step", said French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, qualifying this action. "A positive event" is the assessment of the decision of the USSR amidst official quarters of Delhi. "A step in the right direction", said Austria's Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr in this connection.

Such is the reaction to the act of good will of the USSR in most countries of the world, except in the United States. At a time when pronouncements by many distinguished leaders attest to their serious, interested approach to the Soviet initiative, the Carter administration takes quite a different stand. What concoctions are resorted to, what false and absurd versions are exaggerated by those quarters in Washington, who would like to belittle the significance of this initiative, to distort its essence!

Thus, Zbigniew Brzezinski, the U.S. President's assistant, engages in fabrications on the theme that the pullout of part of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan is a "propaganda manoeuvre", a "tactical redeployment". And the new United States secretary of state in general does not believe in the dispatch from Kabul on the withdrawal of Soviet military units as long as he does not see this for himself, though the United States President declared in Venice that he had had information on the pullout of Soviet troops from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan even before Giscard d'Estaing had told them of this.

Statesmen ought to be able to analyze the position of other states on major international problems. The fact that the Carter administration has an absolutely different approach shows that Washington, judged as a whole, wants to maintain tension in Asia and the Middle East so as to have a pretext for the further build-up of its military presence and of the naval forces in those regions.

At the same time such a position confirms once again that Washington does not ponder about a reduction of tension or a political solution to the problem of Afghanistan, but is heading for continuation and intensification of its armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Is this not borne out by the arrival in Peshawar, a Pakistani town near the frontier with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, of more consignments of American (and Chinese) arms for the gangster formations, which are being formed and equipped on Pakistani territory for armed provocations against sovereign Afghanistan? Is this not borne out also by the recent decision of the United States President on holding a so-called "Afghanistan week" with the aim of stepping up "aid" to gangsters and terrorists staging armed raids on the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan from the outside?

In connection with the situation obtaining around Afghanistan a serious and constructive dialogue is necessary. If some representatives of the Washington administration, who lay claim to a dominating role in formulating American foreign political concepts, are going to reduce the entire matter to narrow mindedness and the exaggeration of shopworn concoctions on "Moscow subterfuges", this can demonstrate once again on what primitive level United States foreign policy is now being pursued.

Conflicting U.S. Statements

LD241930 Moscow TASS in English 1918 GMT 24 Jun 80

["When One Pulls One Way and the Other Pulls the Other Way..."--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 24, TASS--TASS commentator Nikolay Novikov writes:

In the U.S. administration the right hand seemingly does not know what the left hand does. Thus, representative of the Department of State Thomas Reston said at a press conference on Monday that Washington allegedly knows nothing about withdrawal of some Soviet military units from Afghanistan. He said that Washington had no confirmation that any troops had been withdrawn.

On the very day when Reston said so in Washington, President Carter said at a press conference in Venice that his administration knew about the withdrawal of Soviet military units from Afghanistan. Moreover, Carter said that in Washington they had that information yet before [as received] that was reported to the participants in the conference in Venice by President of France Valery Giscard d'Estaing who had been notified about the withdrawal of the first batch of Soviet troops from Afghanistan in Leonid Brezhnev's message.

Seemingly, while the chief of the White House is away, its staff-members--may be, by inertia--continue following the pre-set course, using any pretexts to warm up anti-Soviet passions.

The truth is as follows: The Government of the USSR by agreement with the Afghan Government has taken the decision to withdraw some units from the Soviet military contingent in Afghanistan. This has become possible since the life in Afghanistan is now returning to normalcy. Large gangs of counter-revolutionaries, sent into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan from outside, have been routed, and the interventionists suffered a heavy defeat.

The Soviet Union's decision was positively appraised by many Western statesmen, including a number of participants in the Venice conference.

DISTRUST OF SOVIET TROOP WITHDRAWAL FROM GDR CHIDED

LD232108 Moscow TASS in English 2021 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 23, TASS--TASS commentator Konstantin Ivanov writes:

The Soviet Union's decision to reduce unilaterally Soviet troops and armaments in central Europe which Leonid Brezhnev announced on October 6, 1979, was regarded by the international public as a new sign of our (?country's) desire for peace and its goodwill. This specific step in the interests of detente was all the more significant on the background of a U.S. and NATO-provoked aggravation of the international situation that it was taken at a moment when imperialist circles made Europe face the prospect of a dangerous arms race round.

The recent months saw a steady withdrawal of Soviet troops from the GDR territory which is to include 20,000-strong personnel, a thousand tanks and some other armaments. Everybody in fact could become a witness to it, including numerous representatives at the Western press. None doubted that the decision to reduce the Soviet military contingent would be implemented within the pre-set term (one year or earlier).

The peace-loving public and many politicians and state figures including those in capitalist countries welcomed the Soviet initiative and saw it as an important and constructive impulse to help break the deadlock at the many years' talks to reduce the military confrontation in Europe. But the reaction of the United States and some of their allies turned out to be quite contrary. Such developments were not to their liking.

NATO was aiming at tensions and all the militarist plans of this aggressive alliance followed from the prerequisite that there was not and should not be any agreement on reducing troops and armaments in central Europe. In their zeal to play down the Soviet step, the NATO leaders and their propaganda machine were apt to ignore the fact that the Soviet Union's decision was unilateral and unconditioned and that it was undertaken by way of a good example.

To destroy the favourable effect produced by the USSR attitude towards disarmament, American military leaders and their colleagues started to dwell on whether the Soviet troops and armaments were really withdrawn from the GDR. The Western press started to spread allegations that the Soviet military personnal and armaments got on trains at one railway station in the GDR and almost immediately got off at another in neighbouring Czechoslovakia or Poland, if not in the GDR again.

Some bourgeois newspapers even claimed that the withdrawn Soviet troops were replaced by new stronger and better armed forces. The New York TIMES, for example, reported some "intelligence data" that 26 Soviet divisions in East Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia were due to be additionally equipped with 100 artillery guns and more than 1,200 tanks and armoured personnel carriers and that their strength would be increased by 3,000 men. These "intelligence data" are somewhat shady but the newspaper is not in the least confused because the terms of the "free world" play are observed: He who pays the piper, calls the tune.

The New York TIMES does not conceal why it needs this false information on the Soviet stand. It says the United States fears lest the withdrawal of Soviet troops should encourage European NATO countries to decline American demands for a further build-up of the alliance's armed forces. Pentagon and NATO badly want a pretext to provide some ground for their stepped-up military preparations on top of a 25,000 increment of their military personnel in the past two years.

If the NATO governments should stand at least a small part of the time, energy and expenses they put into their military programs and slander campaigns aimed at sowing mistrust to the opposite side, to seek agreements with socialist countries, the prospect of reducing the military confrontation in Europe would not seem so remote. Of course military detente is a new undertaking. But the main difficulty is not in its novelty. The basic obstacle for progress lies in the current policies of the United States and the NATO alliance which are salient to realities and hostile to people's desire for peace.

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES MUSKIE'S UPCOMING ASIA VISIT

BK211014 Moscow in Indonesian to Indonesia 1330 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Georgiy Avrin's commentary: "What Is the Purpose of Muskie's Visit to Kuala Lumpur?"]

[Text] Our observer Georgiy Avrin writes as follows: News agencies have reported on the forthcoming visit of U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie to Kuala Lumpur, where ASEAN foreign ministers will meet at the end of this month.

Observers in Asia indicated that the visit of the representative of the Washington administration to the Malaysian capital was not previously planned. Therefore, the report about his visit was unexpected by the organizers of the [ASEAN foreign ministers] conference.

It was announced in Washington that the purpose of Muskie's visit is to endorse U.S. commitments to defending Southeast Asia. Meanwhile, ASEAN foreign ministers, as we know, have no intention of discussing military matters. These countries [words indistinct] mutually beneficial economic cooperation and to promote stability and peace in this region.

There is a reason to believe that Muskie will try to pressure ASEAN countries, as the Singapore newspaper NEW NATION pointed out, so that the situation in Southeast Asia will remain under U.S. control.

It is no longer a secret that the United States has a dual purpose in this region. The first is to insure that U.S. monopoly companies would be able to continue their exploitation of the rich natural resources in Southeast Asia, and the second is to maintain the U.S. military presence there.

As we know, U.S. senators, State Department officials and other U.S. Government leaders have made frequent visits to the ASEAN capitals lately. The commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, Admiral Long, for instance, recently visited Jakarta. They agitated to turn ASEAN into a military organization so that they could drag ASEAN into the U.S. aggressive policy in Asia.

[Words indistinct], the Jakarta daily MERDEKA wrote that, following its defeat in the Indochina war and following the dissolution of the aggressive SEATO pact the United States thought that it still could fill the vacuum in Southeast Asia. The daily recollected that the United States had conducted a series of bilateral talks with each ASEAN member state and pledged military aid on a bilateral basis.

Certain countries welcomed this offer. Thailand, for instance, has agreed to a significant increase in U.S. military supply which is now worth $400 million. Similar "kind-hearted" pledges were also made by Admiral Long during his visit to Indonesia. He offered to provide Indonesia with F-5A and Hercules-12 aircraft and submarines and to provide more funds for the modernization of Indonesian ports. In return, the United States expects that it will be allowed to use Indonesian ports for refueling and repairing U.S. naval vessels.

Since the beginning of June, four U.S. transport ships with 1,000 U.S. Marines on board, escorted by a cruiser and a corvette, have sailed through the Indonesian Strait of Lombok on their way from the Indian Ocean to the Pacific Ocean [as heard]. This was the first instance of U.S. war vessels sailing through this route in peacetime.

In view of all these developments, Muskie's visit to the Malaysian capital will be used by Washington official circles to frighten ASEAN countries with the imaginary danger from the Indochinese countries, which lately have launched a series of peace initiatives. Proposals by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea to hold constructive dialogues for mutual benefits were welcomed by ASEAN countries.

These peace initiatives serve the basic interests of ASEAN. However, the international atmosphere in Southeast Asia contradicts U.S. ambitions. The United States has distorted the Vietnamese peace initiative and denounced everything that happens in Laos and Kampuchea. This slander is supported by Beijing, which is striving to achieve its own expansionist policy in Southeast Asia.

It is by no means a coincidence [words indistinct] used to mention the parallelism of U.S. and Chinese ambition in Southeast Asia, whose reality is reflected in the establishment of a common front in a bid to undermine peace and security in this region. Reports from Kuala Lumpur clearly indicated that Muskie is expected to pressure ASEAN countries to accept the U.S. and Chinese views on the Kampuchean issue. Washington does not have the slightest intention of leaving alone the irreversible situation in Kampuchea where the people tried to end the horrible disaster in the past [words indistinct].

The forthcoming visit of Muskie has already created concern in Southeast Asian countries. For instance, the Indonesian daily INDONESIAN OBSERVER wrote that Washington's plans contradict the ASEAN concept of peace and neutrality. The implementation of Washington's [words indistinct], in reality, threaten the neutrality of Southeast Asian countries, the paper said.

OPINION POLLS SHOW DECLINING SUPPORT FOR CARTER

LD241051 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] New York, TASS--According to the results of a Harris Poll, 78 percent of Americans reject the White House's foreign policy course. Only 20 percent of those polled supported it.

"This," Harris points out in NEWSDAY, "is the lowest assessment of Carter's foreign policy in his whole presidency." "Things are no better for Carter with regard to domestic policy, either." This well-known public opinion researcher writes, noting that four out of every five Americans negatively assess the approach of the present White House incumbent toward the unemployment problem and of his economic course as a whole.

"President Carter's standing with voters continues to deteriorate," he stresses. "Now 73 percent of those questioned make a negative assessment of his activity as President, and only 26 percent make a positive assessment." A poll of politicians and local officials carried out by UPI in all 50 states has shown that Carter may now lose 12 of the states he won in the last presidential elections. UPI's figures are also corroborated by an opinion poll carried out by the Gallup Institute for NEWSWEEK. According to its results, American voters now prefer Reagan to Carter by a percentage of 45 to 43. Taking into account the participation in the elections of the independent candidate Anderson, the present incumbent of the White House is likely to collect 36 percent of the vote, Reagan 40 percent, and Anderson 19 percent. For its part ABC has reported that, according to a poll carried out by the television company in conjunction with the Harris service, Reagan can currently count on the support of 51 percent of voters, while Carter can count on only 44 percent. In April 48 percent of those questioned supported the Republican contender, as 45 percent the Democratic President.

"If the economic recession deepens," NEWSWEEK notes, "Reagan's position may become still stronger." Already 50 percent of those polled believe their economic situation has worsened in the past year, and, as the weekly points out, "this half of the population is emphatically against Carter."

Reagan Preference

LD241053 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS correspondent dispatch: "Americans' Dissatisfaction"]

[Text] New York--More and more Americans are expressing dissatisfaction with the policies of J. Carter's administration--which is significantly reflected in the present President's standing as one of the contenders to be the Democratic Party's candidate for the White House. According to a poll conducted among voters by B. Roper's public opinion research center, only 29 percent of voters preferred J. Carter, while 34 percent preferred R. Reagan, the Republican Party's candidate, and 20 percent of those polled preferred the independent candidate J. Anderson. Only 1 month ago, B. Roper points out, Carter had a 14-percent lead over Reagan. According to UPI's figures, if the presidential elections were held now, R. Reagan would win in 33 of the 50 states, and J. Carter in 9. The positions of both contenders are almost identical in eight states, with the Republican candidate slightly in the lead.

BOLSHAKOV CITES NEWSWEEK ON PROTEST AT ARREST OF RABBI KAHANE

LD230909 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 80 p 5

[V. Bolshakov "Rejoinder": "Dog Doesn't Eat Dog...."]

[Text] Washington, NEWSWEEK magazine reports, is extraordinarily concerned with the violation of human rights in Israel. It is to be supposed that the first line of this report caused a sigh of relief among its readers: Well, the U.S. capital will at last cease shutting its eyes to Israeli terror against the Arab population of the occupied lands and the piratical attacks against neighboring Lebanon. There are more than enough facts to condemn Tel Aviv. New reports constantly come in of the forcible expulsion of Arabs from their homes, acts of terrorism against the Arab mayors in cities on the occupied West Bank of the River Jordan and mass arrests of those taking part in demonstrations protesting against the Israeli occupationist authorities' barbaric actions.

But until recently Washington preferred to keep quiet about this, confining itself to statements, committing it to nothing, about its adherence to the cause of a "just settlement" of the Near East problem. And suddenly this report in NEWSWEEK! But let us not be hasty, let us read further. And here is what we find further on: "In accordance with the emphasis which President Jimmy Carter places on human rights, the United States is investigating the circumstances surrounding the arrest in Israel of Rabbi Meir Kahane, the founder of the Zionist assault organization, the "Jewish Defense League."

Yes, yes, the same "league" whose members have frequently carried out acts of provocation against Soviet institutions in the United States and, as a rule, have gone unpunished. The same "league" which even in Israel is spoken of as nothing but a "gang of fascists." And Kahane's supporters won this character reference by the same terrorist acts (this time against the Arabs) in which they became adept in the United States. Kahane himself has now been "naturalized" in Israel where he feels quite free and the "arrests," to which the Israeli authorities subject him for form's sake after the latest Arab pogrom, end for Kahane just as they do in the United States--with release on bail..

But Washington is obviously reluctant to rely on "chance" and has decided to embark in earnest on the defense of the terrorist's rights. NEWSWEEK reports that the State Department is indignant that Kahane was arrested in accordance with a law "usually applied against Arabs." And since this is so, it is not ruled out that his "human rights have been violated" and Washington can "demand in accordance with the existing Israeli-U.S. treaty either the speediest investigation of Kahane's case or his release."

So that is whose rights Washington turns out to have decided to defend--those of a terrorist, murderer and Zionist fascist! Indeed, is that surprising? After all, Washington's slogan of "defending human rights" is totally false, it has been thought up to serve the needs of anticommunism. And the anticommunists can stand up for their "own people," dog does not eat dog, as they say.

INCREASED VOA BROADCASTS TO IRAN, AFGHANISTAN

LD210708 Moscow TASS in English 0647 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] New York, June 21, TASS--Simultaneously with the escalation of its military presence in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, the United States is intensifying indoctrination of the population in the countries of that region. Director of the Voice of America Bitterman said in an interview with the NBC television network that the subversive radio station has increased substantially the time of broadcasting in the languages of the peoples of Iran and Afghanistan. Farsi-language programmes were broadcast daily for half an hour a year ago, while at present they last three hours. As is known, the purpose of the programmes of the Voice of America radio station, which is operating under the control of the U.S. government, is ideological sabotage.

BOVIN VIEWS 'ANTI-SOVIETISM' OF PRC FOREIGN POLICY

ID241919 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 24 Jun 80

[IZVESTIYA political observer Aleksandr Bovin commentary entitled "The Anti-Sovietism of China's Foreign Policy" in "Topical Problems of International Life" program]

[Text] Hello Comrades. No doubt it has not escaped your attention that the activeness of Chinese diplomacy is clearly growing. The top officials in the Beijing hierarchy raise the curtain more and more often, so that, as they say, they may take a look at people and show themselves at the same time. The recent visit to Scandinavia by PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua was one such exercise. He visited Stockholm, Oslo and Copenhagen--you must have read about this. Subsequently he went off on working visits to the FRG and France.

In principle this is the normal course of affairs. Leaders of foreign policy departments make state trips as part of their duties, establishing contacts with opposite numbers, press and public, explaining their country's policy and their own understanding of world affairs, listening and trying to understand others' opinions and assessments. All this is necessary and useful.

Apart from this, two circumstances provide the driving force for Beijing's foreign political activity: First, China is trying to establish itself as a great power with global interests. This requires the widest possible contacts. Second, in order to overcome the chaos in the economy caused by the great helmsman's experiments, and to modernize the country, China needs foreign aid. This is understandable.

It is obvious that China is a power of world importance, even if, for the time being, to a large extend it is only potentially so. However, the realization of the given potential is only a question of time. It is also obvious that China is incapable of effecting the modernization on its own. Things are not going too well in the national economy. Deng Xiaoping said at the start of the last year, referring to the economy, that the orchestra is playing with too much bravado whilst rear ranks are failing to keep time with those in the front.

In order to pull up the rear ranks, it was decided to revise the rate of growth, for which purpose the 3 year period 1979-81 was declared to be a period of so-called adjustment. However, it is apparent that the 3 years program is going to pieces. If the Beijing correspondent of the Japanese paper NIHON KEIZAI is to be believed, Bo Yibo, vice premier of the PRC State Council, stated recently that the period of economic adjustment will have to be extended for a year or two. Thus the accelerated modernization period would have to be postponed for that time.

The vacuum created by the Cultural Revolution in the sphere of education and science constitutes a particularly grave problem. In general, China needs credits very badly indeed, as well as new equipment, modern technology, scientific exchanges and so forth.

So, when Huang Hua reaches agreements on economic, scientific and technological cooperation, when he signs documents providing for scientific contacts, all this, I repeat, is understandable.

In other conditions the Soviet Union would itself be ready to help China. However, the present conditions, the present political situation, make one reflect seriously on what China wants and to what it aspires--for what purposes is it planning to use its growing political weight? Well, what is there to reflect about, the readers and listeners will ask. After all, it is not as if the Chinese were making a secret of the fact that they have set themselves the task to isolate the Soviet Union politically, to set the nonaligned states against it, to create a broad anti-Soviet bloc incorporating China, the United States, West Europe and Japan.

One cannot argue against this: Beijing policy is indeed permeated with anti-Sovietism through and through. Huang Hua's visit showed once again that no matter where the Chinese leaders go, no matter what they talk about, and with whom, the topic of hatred and enmity toward the Soviet Union crops up as a rule, with monotonous regularity.

If the hosts allow this, the topic is aired in public openly, in the official speeches and statements. If elementary diplomatic tact is not alien to the hosts and they object, the Chinese change their tune.

In public they confine themselves to understatements or transparent hints. However, they open up their souls during the talks and in conversations with journalists. The visit to Scandinavia and the FRG followed, on the whole, this second alternative.

What, specifically, did Huang Hua tell his interlocutors? To answer this question it is by no means necessary to use the services of James Bond, the super spy. The pattern of Chinese pronouncements is no secret; it details are merely varied, depending on the venue and the time.

It is clear, the Chinese say, that the Soviet Union is aspiring to rule the world. The Soviet Union will go from Afghanistan to the south, to the Indian Ocean and then to the Persian Gulf. Having cut off oil deliveries, the Soviet Union will grab the Western world by the throat and, so they say in Beijing, will automatically put West Europe under its control. This is the analysis, so to speak. And now for the recommendations: Do not trust the Soviet Union, strengthen NATO, build up arms, Beijing advises. And more: Join the American sanctions, rally round China and the United States for the struggle against the Soviet Union. This, in essence, is what they recommend to their West Europe partners. Moreover, the Chinese understand how things stand.

Huang Hua will not tell the Swedes that China is against disarmament. Huang Hua will not tell the Norwegians that China is against detente. Naturally, China is for both, but is "only" against the Soviet Union. Unfortunately, there are people who, if not quite ready to applaud such statements--although it is true enough that there are those who do applaud them--are willing to pay attention to them, not without some quiet satisfaction.

Well, what if we stop to think a little? Here are two questions for reflection: Is it possible to strengthen detente without the Soviet Union and against the Soviet Union? Is it possible to stabilize the situation in Europe by worsening relations with the Soviet Union? No doubt West Europe has some fine political brains, but, I am afraid, even they would not find it possible to answer either question in the affirmative.

This "only" has not got a leg to stand on. This means that in this case anti-Sovietism is being used by the Chinese as a kind of political alibi, under the cover of which they strive to wreck the mechanisms of detente and destabilize East-West relations. They say in Beijing that the third world war, no matter how you try to postpone it, will break out anyway. This is what the Chinese reckon and this is what they say quite openly. It is just that I am not quite certain whether it is not the Chinese themselves who want to try out a world war.

Beijing authorities are calculating and egotistical enough. They will try to shield their country from a national disaster. Mao Zedong's old ideas spring to mind here. As is known, he wanted to provoke a clash between the Soviet Union and the United States. We, Chairman Mao asserted, will be sitting on the top of the mountain and watching the struggle between the two tigers.

This is perhaps the only logic within the framework of which Beijing's policy acquires any meaning at all. True, a bit of a misunderstanding appears here concerning the thesis about the parallel strategic interests of China and the United States, and China and West Europe. But it seems to me that this misunderstanding disappears if one is to presuppose that these soothing talks about a common strategy, a parallel strategy, are just a tactic for Beijing.

In general, Huang Hua's trips have shown this yet again: The Chinese are doing their damndest to spoil what they can, to tear the fabric of detente to shreds, to disturb the equilibrium which has taken shape with such difficulty. On this basis, the most reactionary and aggressive circles of Western countries are ready to cooperate with them.

This of course, is dangerous. Dangerous for the cause of peace and the cause of detente. However, we will hope that serious people, engaged in serious politics, will not yield to temptation. The real political interests of Western Europe require the continuation and strengthening of detente. It is precisely this that the Soviet Union favored and favors.

LAVROV ON ANNIVERSARY OF U.S. OCCUPATION OF TAIWAN

OW231409 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0730 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Lavrov commentary]

[Text] In June, 30 years ago, U.S. imperialism occupied the Island of Taiwan. Isolated from mainland China, Taiwan has always been a U.S. military base, even at present. There are more than 70 airfields in Taiwan. According to some information, there are U.S. nuclear weapons deployed in Taiwan. China has been surrounded by an arc of 119 imperialist military bases. Taiwan is one such military base. The army men of the older generation in China may still remember that at the beginning of the 1950's U.S. imperialism, together with the Chiang clique, made use of Taiwan and a number of islands near the mainland to blockade China's coastal areas south of the mouth of the Yangtze River. Imperialists planned to wipe Shanghai and other large industrial cities off the face of the earth. As in the past, the Soviet Union came to help China when China was faced with difficulties. Nineteen Soviet Air Force wings dealt U.S.-Chiang bandits counterblows that they deserved.

Taiwan still is a military base of U.S. imperialism in the Pacific Ocean. Although the Washington administration severed diplomatic ties with the Taiwan authorities and the U.S.-Chiang joint defense treaty was abrogated in form, the United States has still retained nearly all the U.S.-Taiwan military relations. In recent years the Pentagon supplied Taiwan with more than $500 million worth of arms, including rockets and complete air-defense systems and so on. In the next few years, the United States plans to supply Taiwan with jet fighters, guided missiles and other military equipment.

However, the Beijing leaders are satisfied with the efforts of U.S. imperialism in promoting the "two China" policy. In fact, the Chinese leaders are accustomed to betraying their national interests and security. They always talk about "returning Taiwan to the embrace of the motherland." However, they forever delay solving the issue of Taiwan. According to Deng Xiaoping, this issue can be put off as long as 1,000 years!

BEIJING CONTINUES EXPLOITATION, OPPRESSION OF TIBETANS

LD201507 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Jun 80 p 3

[TASS political commentator M. Yakovlev article: "As a Distraction..."]

[Text] Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CCP Central Committee, and Wan Li, member of the CCP Central Committee Secretariat, have made an "inspection trip" to Tibet. It is clear from RENMIN RIBAO's report that, in summing up the trip's results, they were forced to admit that the central Chinese leadership had for a long time pursued in that national region a policy that runs counter to the indigenous population's interests, morals and customs and has caused them "tremendous privation and difficulty." Just what lies behind this?

That question is all the more natural in that the complex political and economic situation that has arisen in Tibet as a result of Beijing's great power colonialist policy is no secret to anyone.

For a number of years now the Beijing elite has been pursuing a line of turning Tibet into its own military springboard. The indigenous population has been forcibly expelled from large areas of land, which have been turned into proving grounds and covered with barracks and military facilities where Chinese troop units are stationed. According to the Western press, there are now no less than 300,000 Chinese soldiers in Tibet, whose population is only 1.7 million!

All this, we repeat, is well known, just like the fact that Beijing's colonialist policy in Tibet--as, incidentally, in other regions of China where national minorities live--has prompted and is continuing to prompt a mounting rebuff from the local population. Beijing has not forgotten 1959, when the Tibetan people rose against the Maoists. And now massive discontent is again mounting in Tibet at the dominance of the Hans, the crushing requisitions, the political, economic and national oppression. It is this, observers believe, that forced Hu Yaobeng and Wan Li to make their "inspection trip" to Tibet.

But what is the result? If you discount the fact that, following the high-ranking "inspection," it has been decided--with a view to "recovering strength"--to temporarily relieve Tibetans of the exorbitant requisitions in Beijing's favor that are ruining the the region, the main thing that marked the "inspection" was a massive propaganda campaign whose aim was to persuade both the Tibetans and the other national minorities that it is not the Beijing regime that is to blame for their troubles but...the intrigues of the notorious "gang of four".

The tactics, to speak plainly, are not new: Beijing is now blaming the "gang of four" for all the most odious results of Maoist policy, from the economic failures to the massive repressions and bloody purges of the Cultural Revolution period. But who are you going to fool with that? Commentators note, with every justification, that, while it is admitting that Tibetans are experiencing "tremendous privation" and is trying as a diversion to suggest to the population of the autonomous region that the situation will change now, after the fall of the "gang of four," Beijing is actually continuing its former chauvinist colonialist policy aimed at assimilating China's small peoples and further turning Tibet into a military springboard threatening China's neighbors.

KHARKOV NOTES OPENING KOREAN SOLIDARITY MONTH

LD242035 Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 24, TASS--TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes: A month of solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people for the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea and for the country's unification on a peaceful, democratic footing starts on June 25. It has become a tradition to hold annually the solidarity month at the initiative of the World Peace Council and with active support from major international and national organizations. It draws under the banners of solidarity with the just cause of the Korean people an ever greater number of people from all the continents.

The beginning of this year's solidarity month coincides with the 30th anniversary of the aggressive war in Korea which was unleashed by Washington. Having repulsed the armed aggression, the Korean Democratic People's Republic consistently comes out in favor of removing obstacles on the way of the country's unification by peaceful means, by the Koreans themselves and without any outside interference. Constructive initiatives, prompted by the aspiration to help implementation of the most cherished dream of the whole Korean people on the country's reunification, are constantly advanced in Pyongyang.

Korea has been partitioned for more than three decades. Liquidation of this abnormal situation is long overdue. It is primarily through the fault of the United States which established full control over South Korea that the problems is still unsettled and the Korean nation is still artificially divided by the 38th parallel. The American military presence in the south of Korea is the chief obstacle to national unification. The American troops stationed there constitute the main support for the Seoul dictatorial regime. The continued American military interference in South Korea has been manifest with fresh force during the recent stormy events. On orders of the American commander, General John Wickham, four brigades from among the combined American-South Korean troops were sent to aid the punitive units which launched repressions against students, workers and representatives of other population strata. The American authorities rejected the appeal addressed to them by the insurgents for averting bloodshed, blessing thus the murder of thousands of people who came out in defence of basic human rights.

The American troops concentrated in the south of Korea and the American military bases located there, including those with nuclear weapons, constitute a source of serious tension in the Korean Peninsula. Washington regards South Korea primarily in the light of the American military strategic interests and is, therefore, seeking to perpetuate the division of the country.

It is not accidental that each time when a trend becomes manifest towards establishing contacts and dialogue between the north and the south of Korea on the question of the country's peaceful unification, Washington stages large-scale military manoeuvres, airlifts new batches of armaments, etc. The fact that Beijing has been supporting of late the U.S. presence in the south of Korea imparts greater international importance to the struggle for the withdrawal of American troops and for a peaceful unification of Korea.

The forthcoming month of solidarity with the Korean people is of great political significance. It will give a new impetus to the active support of the peoples from various countries to the cause of Korea's peaceful unification and establishment of durable peace in the Korean Peninsula. Soviet people consistently come out in favor of the implementation by the Korean people of its most cherished aspiration. In the course of the solidarity month they will again display their internationalism, and unshakable support for its just cause.

BALAKHMETOV INTERVIEW ON KAZAKHSTAN-KOREAN SOLIDARITY

LD241025 [Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 14 June 1980 carries on page 3 a 1,800-word Sholpan Sarmurzinoy interview, date and place not given, with K.B. Balakhmetov, deputy of the Kazakhstan SSR Supreme Soviet, Kazakhstan SSR education minister and chairman of the board of the Kazakh chapter of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, which deals with Soviet-Korean ties. Balakhmetov describes the Kazakh chapter's work in the "campaign of solidarity of the working people of Kazakhstan" with the Koreans in their "struggle" against the "intrigues of South Korean reaction supported by the American imperialists." He then deals with the chapter's "public sector work" in ties with North Korea and concludes with an account of specific events which demonstrate the "development and strengthening of friendly ties" between the DPRK and the Kazakh SSR.

PRC-JAPANESE NUCLEAR TIES CAUSE 'MISGIVINGS'

LD241409 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Jun 80 p 3

[TASS report: "Expanding Cooperation"]

[Text] Tokyo, 17 June--The Japanese press is noting the considerable recent expansion of Japanese-Chinese cooperation in the sphere of nuclear energy. According to a report in the newspaper NIHON KEIZAI (K. Mori), executive director of the Japanese Nuclear Industry Commission, recently visited Beijing at China's invitation. He met with Wang (Czhitszya), minister of the Second Ministry of Machine-Building, who is responsible for the development of nuclear energy in China, and with executives of the PRC State Nuclear Energy Committee.

According to a report in the newspaper YOMIURI a delegation of Japanese experts will shortly be visiting China to discuss with the Chinese side possibilities for expanding ties in this sphere. The newspaper points out that China is seeking cooperation with Japan in prospecting for deposits of uranium and nuclear fusion in particular.

Expressing alarm at the Beijing leadership's hegemonist expansionist course, local political observers point out that the expansion of ties between Beijing and Tokyo in the sphere of nuclear research and technology is causing serious misgivings in neighboring Asian countries.

COMMENTARY ON SOVIET WITHDRAWAL FROM AFGHANISTAN

Petrov: Attitudes of Different States

LD242304 Moscow TASS in English 2301 GMT 24 Jun 80

["PRAVDA: Staking on Tension"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 25, TASS--"The report on a reduction in the strength of the Soviet military contingent in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has attracted great attention in all capitals of the world", writes in PRAVDA Aleksey Petrov. "The reaction to the announced pull-out of a part of our troops has thrown light on the stands of different states, their attitude to recovery of the situation in south-west Asia".

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0730 GMT on 25 June carries a report of the Petrov article which adds the following: Life in Afghanistan is gradually returning to its normal course. Large bands of counterrevolutionaries have been defeated. Amid these conditions, the Soviet Union, with agreement of the government headed by Babrak Karmal, made a decision to withdraw certain units.]

"The leaders of France and a number of other European countries qualify the Soviet decision as another pointer to the seriousness of the USSR's intentions to work for a political settlement of the existing problem, as a step exactly in this direction. Many political leaders perceive in the Soviet decision the confirmation that the Soviet act of aid to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was of a defensive character from the very beginning and by no means manifested the striving to 'make way to warm seas' or 'to lay hands on somebody else's oil', which was ascribed to the Soviet Union by imperialist propaganda. A partial pull-out of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, and this thought is particularly emphasized in foreign-policy commentaries, testifies in favour of state East-West contacts, in favour of negotiated settlement of all differences and questions that arise".

"But there is also another group of comments," the author points out. "Relaxation of tension does not suit the Washington administration. At the White House they do not want to admit even the thought of transition to a political settlement that would take into account the realities of revolutionary Afghanistan, the determination of the Afghan people to put an end to age-old backwardness, to consolidate democratic rights and liberties".

"The directions to distort and diminish the significance of the new Soviet initiative given by the White House to the American and, along with it, to all Western propaganda, are combined with U.S. steps aimed at continuation and invigoration of activities hostile to Afghanistan, of armed aggression".

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0730 GMT on 25 June adds the following paragraphs:

["It is indicative that at a press conference held after the report on the partial withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan had been received. Carter, in response to a question as to whether the U.S. was supplying the Afghan rebels with weapons and giving them financial assistance, actually said the following: I would prefer not to answer that question. The answer to this question is supplied for the President by the facts, stresses the author of the article in PRAVDA. The enemies of the people of Afghanistan are obtaining from the United States missile weapons, mortars, field guns, jeeps with flamethrowers and bazookas, and small arms including new kinds of automatic weapons. The American arsenals are also supplying the bandits with poisonous substances, which they use in diversionary operations in Kabul and other cities of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

["The U.S. Government also encourages other countries to continue and step up military assistance to the counterrevolution. The article reports that the bandits are obtaining weapons from China by sea, by the Karakorum Highway and by air. Some types of equipment, for instance field radio sets, are even being obtained by the bandits from Japan.

["The paper reports that American instructors are training the personnel of the bandit formations as well as Pakistani officers, who impart their experience to the Afghan rebels. Some of the diversionsries are trained abroad. The greatest number of them pass through special training centres in Egypt and China."]

In the article it is said that the United States has been and remanins the main channel of supplies for the counterrevolutionary gangs which invade Afghanistan from the territory of Pakistan, above all. "The U.S. Government encourages other countries for continuation and expansion of military aid to the counterrevolution. Anti-aircraft, anti-tank, weapons, fire arms and ammunition are brought from China by sea, by the Karakorum Highway and by air to bases in Pakistan from which bandit formations of mercenaries operate. Some types of equipment, for instance field radiostations, bandits receive even from Japan."

"In the recent," writes Aleksey Petrov, "American emissaries have been engaged in intensive activities to see if that in addition to scores rebel training bases that have already been in existence on the Pakistani territory for 1.5-2 years, similar centres should also appear in Iran. One of the large regional centres of armed struggle against Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was established in the Iranian town of Mashhad."

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0730 GMT on 25 June concludes with the following:

["PRAVDA notes that certain circles in Iran and Pakistan are virtually acting together, striving to legitimize their own illegal position of interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. This was really the whole point of the recent session in Geneva of the so-called Afghanistan committee, to which representatives of the counterrvolutionary forces operating against the legitimate government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan were invited.

["In conclusion, the paper PRAVDA says that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has true friends. In this connection, it qoutes the words of Comrade Brezhnev at the June plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Obviously, Comrade Brezhnev said, we shall continue to help Afghanistan to build a new life and preserve the achievements of the April revolution."]

"One can hardly assume that the Mashhad centre could function without the knowledge of the local authorities," the author points out. "The matter has another side either. The headquarters of the Afghan counterrevolution in Peshawar directs the Mashhad centre. The Americans, as it was noted, command at the headquarters itself. Consequently, through their agents 'men from the CIA' continue acting also on the territory of Iran."

"The enemies of the Afghan people are seemingly not going to lay down arms," the article says in conclusion. "But Democratic Afghanistan has true friends. They have proved their solidarity with its people. They will continue helping Afghanistan to uphold its freedom and independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity."

Zlatorinskiy Commentary

LD241935 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab world 1530 GMT 24 Jun 80

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksey Zlatorinskiy]

[Excerpts] In his speech at the meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, Leonid Brezhnev said that life in Afghanistan is gradually returning to normal. What is rather significant in this respect is the reaction of those who until recently were creating a hue and cry about the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan. The Egyptian administration, for instance, and some of the Saudi press are unable to conceal their agitation and bewilderment. How could this happen? The Soviet Government's decision to withdraw some of the forces from Afghanistan contradicts all that has been said by those sources. As is usually the case, those who make loud noises about the Soviet aggression could not find anything more convincing to say than that the withdrawal of these forces from Afghanistan is merely propaganda by Moscow. This, of course, is ridiculous and unconvincing. But even if we are to regard this as propaganda, as Cairo and Riyadh are saying, why is it that the United States does not embark on such a propaganda step and begin to withdraw its forces from the Arabian Gulf and Indian Ocean region? There is every reason to make one believe that those who are making loud noises about the so-called propaganda will most probably be unable to give an answer to this question.

Zhukov Commentary

LD231910 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Yuriy Zhukov, political commentator of PRAVDA and deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, said the following to our Moscow correspondent in connection with the decision of the Soviet Government on the withdrawal of some military units from Afghanistan:

[Begin Zhukov recording in Russian with superimposed Czech translation] It is known that the decision of the Soviet Government to withdraw military units whose presence are unnecessary on Afghan territory, is broadly commented on by the whole world. For example, Jean Francois-Poncet, French foreign minister, called this decision "extremely important." An official representative of the FRG Government said that the FRG Government intends to thoroughly study this approach. Everywhere, in the entire world, we meet with such responses. Washington, however, behaves as if nothing has happened: Slanders about Afghanistan are still being circulated to serve as a smokescreen for U.S. activity aimed at increasing the tension in the Near East and southwest Asia, and above all in the Persian Gulf. They have, naturally, found themselves in an embarrassing situation by this news.

The Soviet public welcomes the Soviet Government's decision. It obviously means that the Afghan Army, with the support of a limited contingent, is able to defend the April revolution. We have never intended to keep our troops in Afghanistan too long. Everything depends on the Western powers and those who collaborate with them in southwest Asia, how the situation will develop further. If they completely stop the activity against Afghanistan and will give a guarantee that the aggression will not be renewed, the Soviet Government, as it has more than once said, will withdraw its troops from there. It is necessary to safeguard the revolution in Afghanistan which was won in April 1978, in order that it may develop along the path which the Afghan people themselves have chosen. [end recording]

PRESIDENT CARTER'S INTERVIEW IN BELGRADE CRITICIZED

Yuryev Comment

LD241700 Moscow TASS in English 1343 GMT 24 Jun 80

["Words and Deeds"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 24, TASS--TASS commentator, Konstantin Yuryev, writes:

United States President Jimmy Carter, who arrived on a 24-hour visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia today, gave a long interview to the Belgrade newspaper POLITIKA and the Yugoslav television. In this interview he strongly emphasized that the United States, don't you see, was coming out for peace, seeking to maintain the essence of detente, and asserted that Washington was profoundly concerned in the maintenance of the integrity and active influence of the non-aligned movement.

This was not the first time that the world heard Jimmy Carter speak of the United States love of peace. However, such statements utterly run counter to facts which show that it it precisely Washington, operating jointly with NATO, that has of late intensified attacks on the cause of detente and has still more actively counterposed its aggressive policy to the positive processes achieved in the seventies. A policy prompted by unwillingness to take into consideration the realities of international affairs today.

How indeed, can one square "allegiance to peace" with the actions of the United States and NATO leaders who set a course towards upsetting the military-strategic balance in the world in their favour to the prejudice of international detente and the security of peoples? What can there be in common between the tasks of strengthening detente and the policy of imperialism for stepping up the arms race, the staging of provocations against socialist and other independent states, military activity of NATO and expansion of its functions as a tool of imperialist diktat? Just as unsubstantiated, not to say demagogical, are also the U.S. President's attempts to depict Washington as a "friend" of the nonaligned movement. Suffice it to glance at the road the nonaligned movement has traversed in recent years, to realize that virtually all successes of this movement have been achieved not with the United States "support" but, on the contrary, in defiance of the imperialist policy of pressure and diktat, a policy aimed at splitting the alliance of nonaligned countries, at setting them at loggerheads and submitting them to one's own influence.

It is precisely the United States that provokes conflicts between nonaligned countries (let us recall the conflict between Ethiopia and Somalia), it is precisely the United States that organises open armed intervention against those states (Afghanistan is the latest instance of this), it is precisely the United States and its special services that are staging conspiracies in those countries against regimes displeasing it and even seek, as recently in Grenada, physically to exterminate their leaders, as for economic exploitation by imperialism of developing states, members of the nonaligned movement. This exploitation, plundering of their natural wealth has never before been effected so brazenly and on such a scale as today. What U.S. "support" for the nonaligned movement can there be? Indeed, Jimmy Carter, unlike, say, John Foster Dulles, does not say loudly that, don't you see, the political nonalignment movement is "immoral", on the contrary, he is willing verbally to pledge virtually his "sympathies" for this movement. But what does this change?

To put it in a nutshell, irrespective of the angle from which we look at the interview of the United States President, it is quite obvious that it was made for purely propaganda purposes designed to conceal the hegemonistic aggressive trend of the foreign policy of the present Washington administration. The world, however, has long ago and well learnt the truth that the policy of this or that state, in this case the United States, should be judged not by the words of its leaders, but by their deeds. These deeds obviously refute the assertions of the United States President.

Zinovyeva Comment

LD242018 Moscow TASS in English 1938 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 24, TASS--TASS commentator Natalya Zinovyeva writes:

U.S. President Jimmy Carter, currently in Belgrade on an official visit, said in an interview with the newspaper POLITIKA and Yugoslav television, that the United States is fully resolved to support independence, territorial integrity and unity of Yugoslavia.

A question arises what prompted the American President to make such a statement, why Washington takes the stand of protector of Yugoslavia's independence on which no one encroaches? What moral right does the United States have to speak about the protection of anyone's independence when numerous facts show that it encroaches on independence of other states and grossly interferes in their domestic affairs?

Washington took a hand in staging many coups d'etat and imposed anti-democratic regimes contrary to the will of peoples. To recall the U.S. aggression against Vietnam, its complicity in the fascist coup in Chile, its machinations in other Latin American countries, Washington's aggressive preparations in the Persian Gulf region, the U.S. attempts to force Iran to its knees with the help of rude pressure and threat of using military force...

However, without being in the least embarrassed by the "statement of service," the Washington administration is stubbornly imposing its "aid" and "protection" on Yugoslavia which it does not need. It is not for the first time that President Carter and other representatives of the U.S. administration say about it. [as received] What an importunity!

This is what was probably meant by the President of the Yugoslav Collective Presidency Cvijetin Mijatovic when addressing delegates of the assembly of Bosnia and Hercegovina late in April he said with great dignity: "we remain fully convinced that the united, strong, socialist self-governing and nonaligned Yugoslavia will not give anyone a chance 'to take care' of her. She is able to take care of herself".

GROMYKO GIVES STATEMENT TO SOFIA'S RABOTNICHESKO DELO

AU231255 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Jun 80 p 1

[Text of statement by Andrey Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of foreign affairs, on being awarded Bulgaria's "International Dimitrov Award"]

[Text] On the occasion of confering the International Dimitrov Award to Andrey Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of foreign affairs, Dimitur Gornenski, RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent in Moscow, approached him with a request for a short interview. Comrade Gromyko kindly agreed and made the following statement:

Through your newspaper I would like to express my cordial gratitude to the BCP Central Committee and the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, for awarding me the international award named after Georgi Dimitrov.

I fully credit the CPSU and its Leninist Central Committee and Politburo led by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the noted figure of our time, for this high distinction.

I am deeply moved by the greetings sent by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, on my being awarded the award named after Georgi Dimitrov, the glorious son of the Bulgarian people and prominent revolutionary internationalist.

I accept this award as an expression of the indestructible and fraternal friendship between the BCP and the CPSU and between the USSR and Bulgaria, who are marching together with the other fraternal parties and peoples in the struggle for detente, peace and social progress.

I take this opportunity to convey to the Bulgarian communists and all Bulgarian working people best wishes for success in labor and in further strengthening the Soviet-Bulgarian friendship for the benefit of our peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace and socialism.

USSR, ROMANIAN AIDES CONFER ON BILATERAL, INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

LD240941 Moscow IZEVSTIYA in Russian 20 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Consultations at USSR Foreign Ministry"]

[Text] C. Oancea, Romanian deputy minister of foreign affairs, was in Moscow 16 through 18 June. Consultations took place between A. G. Kovalev, USSR deputy foreign minister, and C. Oancea on certain questions of Soviet-Romanian relations and a number of urgent international problems of mutual interest.

DOCUMENT SIGNED RATIFYING DANUBE FISHING PROTOCOL

LD181035 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Deposited"]

[Text] The instrument of ratification by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium of the 28 June protocol on amending Article 17 of the agreement on fishing in the waters of the Danube signed in Bucharest on 29 January 1958 has been deposited with the Romanian Government for safekeeping.

PRAVDA: ROMANIA'S COMAN HAILS AS-SADAT PEACEMAKING EFFORTS

LD241029 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 80 p 5

[TASS report the under general headline: "Two Approaches"]

[Text] Cairo, 19 June--MENA has reported that at a meeting with Sufi Abu Talib, speaker of the Egyptian People's Assembly, I. Comna, member of the RCP Central Committee executive committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, who has come here on a visit, "highly assessed As-Sadat's activity." He reaffirmed his country's support for As-Sadat's "peacemaking efforts" in the Near East.

According to the agency I. Coman also voiced Romania's readiness to assist the implementation of Egyptian projects.

KOSYGIN MEETS WITH STROUGAL IN PRAGUE

LD250839 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 80 p 1

[TASS report: "Conversation Between A. N. Kosygin and L. Strougal"]

[Text] Prague, 18 June--Today a meeting took place here between A. N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and L. Strougal, premier of the CSSR Government. During the conversation which took place in an atmosphere of friendly mutual understanding, the heads of government of both countries exchanged opinions on a number of questions of Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation, devoting main attention to development of prospects for economic links in 1981-1985.

Both sides expressed confidence that fraternal cooperation between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia will continue to promote the successful solution of tasks of socialist and communist building.

Present at the conversation were N. K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR gosplan; V. Hula, deputy premier of the CSSR Government and chairman of the CSSR State Planning Commission; and A. P. Botvin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR.

USSR-CSSR SIGN NUCLEAR COOPERATION PROGRAM

LD250841 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 80 p 1

[TASS report: "Program Signed"]

[Text] Prague, 18 June--A. N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and L. Strougal, premier of the CSSR Government, who are taking part in the work of the 34th CEMA session meeting, signed in Prague a program for cooperation between the USSR and CSSR in the sphere of development of nuclear power engineering in the CSSR up to 1990.

The program envisages concrete measures to further deepen cooperation in the development in both countries of the production of nuclear power equipment on the basis of specialization and production sharing, in the joint elaboration of scientific and technical problems of nuclear power engineering and also in building nuclear power stations in the CSSR with the Soviet Union's technical aid.

Present at the signing of the program were: on the Soviet side--K. V. Rusakov, N. K. Baybakov, K. F. Katushev, G. I. Marchuk, V. F. Garbuzov, N. S. Patolichev, V. F. Maltsev, Ya. P. Ryabov, who are members of the USSR delegation at the 34th CEMA session meeting.

On the Czechoslovak side--J. Kempny, V. Hula, R. Rohlicek, J. Simon, A. Barcak, L. Supka and others.

PRAVDA SCORES HUANG HUA'S 'RUMORMONGERING' IN SCANDINAVIA

LD231355 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 80 p 5

[Valerian Skvortsov "Commentator's Column": "Sower of Enmity"]

[Text] Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua's Scandinavian tour is coming to an end. As the minister said on the eve of his visits to Stockholm, Oslo and Copenhagen, the purpose of the trip was to "strengthen even further PRC cooperation" with Sweden, Norway and Denmark. However, the main part of the Beijing visitor's diplomatic baggage consisted of something else, namely--malicious anti-Soviet attacks.

The Chinese minister's interlocutors were forced to listen to statements about "the Soviet Union's desire for world domination," talk about the "Soviet strategic plan for implementing this goal" and other inflammatory fabrications. And although this was done, as the Swedish paper DAGENS NYHETER put it, in a "pedagogical manner," "in muffled and low tones," Hua was clearly seeking to transform the dialogues in the Scandinavian capitals into provocative rumormongering and foist on his partners in the talks the Maoist postulate of the inevitability of war and the USSR's mythical intention to "subdue Western Europe."

The provocation undertaken by Beijing in Scandinavia at a high diplomatic level is part of its general hegemonist policy and constant attempts to undermine at all costs and wherever it can the mechanism of detente established in the seventies. It was for this purpose that when he was in Stockholm, Oslo and Copenhagen Hua propagated the myth of the "Soviet threat" so as to instigate from there the implementation of plans for the deployment of American nuclear missiles in West European countries, undermine the principles of good neighborliness and peaceful coexistence formulated at the Helsinki conference, try to upset the balance established in northern Europe and substitute confrontation for the traditionally propitious [khoroshiy] good-neighborly relations between the Scandinavian countries and the USSR.

During his trip the Chinese foreign minister resorted to the traditional Maoist tactic of setting neighboring countries against one another. He did his best to discredit the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist states and advocated an all-round buildup of the arms race. Moreover, with Norway and Denmark's membership in NATO in mind, Huang Hua clearly echoed Washington by calling for a "militant" [nastupatelnyy] solution by the West European countries of questions relating to mutual relations with the USSR.

The attempts to undermine relaxation of tension, the patent and gross encitement to hostility toward our country--these were the primary characteristics of the Chinese foreign minister's visit to Scandinavia. The purpose of Huang Hua's visit totally contradicts the interests of peace and security in northern Europe. The paper KANSAN TAHTO was right when it wrote: "Huang Hua's trip gives cause for concern. It is to be hoped that the Nordic countries receiving him will not rise to the Chinese visitor's bait and that they will base their foreign policy on preserving and strengthening security throughout northern Europe."

SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY HITS EEC STATEMENT ON MIDEAST

ID201343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Syrian Foreign Ministry Statement"]

[Text] Damascus, 16 June--A Syrian Foreign Ministry statement has been published here regarding the position of the EEC countries on the Near East problem. It stresses that the crux of the Arab-Israeli conflict is the unresolved nature of the Palestinian problem and Israel's obstinate refusal to acknowledge the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine and even that people's rights to existence.

The document points out that the countries of the Nine, while speaking of the legitimate rights of the Arab Palestinian people, do not specify the content of these rights although they are clearly set forth in UN General Assembly resolutions.

While defending Israel's right to "existence" and "security," the West European countries deny that right to the Arab people. Here they resort to deliberately obscure expressions similar to the phraseology of the Camp David agreements. In addition they keep quiet on the question of the limits within which Israel is granted the right to "existence and security."

West Europe, the Syrian Foreign Ministry statement continues, is seeking to impose certain principles on the PLO and at the same time envisages only the PLO's "association" with the talks on a settlement, not full participation. The countries of the Nine are thus trying to conceal behind these formulations their nonrecognition of the fact that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine and assign this organization only an indirect part in the talks and imply that the PLO will not be the only Palestinian side at the talks.

As for the people of Jerusalem, the EEC declaration contains a hint that this city may be preserved as Israel's capital under certain conditions--something which Tel Aviv has advocated from the very first and continues to advocate. These provisions contradict the UN resolutions on Jerusalem and also mean that the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the city is not guaranteed.

The Nine's declaration contains no clear indication of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab lands they occupied in 1967. Moreover, it attempts to establish a connection between the mechanism for the troops' withdrawal from these territories and the mechanism agreed on at Camp David and in the Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

The reference to the Camp David agreements means that they were taken into account by the Nine and consequently the content of the EEC's statement in Venice as a whole does not contradict them.

NAVY VESSELS TO VISIT PORT OF TUNIS

LD230737 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0650 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, 24 June (TASS)--A squadron of Soviet Navy vessels will pay an official, friendly visit to Tunis, the capital of the Tunisian Republic. The army paper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reported today that the Soviet Navy vessels will be in Tunis from 26 June until 1 July.

'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD VISITS YAR; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

LD152216 Moscow TASS in English 2109 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Aden, June 15, TASS--Any attempts to solve the Middle East problem without due regard for the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine are doomed to failure, says the joint communique, issued here, on the results of the visit of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY) to the Yemen Arab Republic (YAR).

The communique sharply criticises the participants in the Camp David deal and expresses full support for the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for the satisfaction of their legitimate national rights, including the right to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent state of their own.

The sides stated their intention to struggle for elimination of U.S. military bases and U.S. military presence in the area of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf.

"The PDRY and the YAR", the communique says, "will continue to follow the principles of the non-aligned movement, regarding it as an effective mechanism of consolidation of the international security and peace throughout the world."

KUWAITI DEFENSE MINISTER COMMENTS ON GULF SECURITY

LD222125 Moscow TASS in English 2022 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Kuwait, June 22, TASS--"The Persian Gulf states did not ask for U.S. protection and do not need it", Shaykh Salim as-Sabah, Kuwaiti minister of defence, stated, commenting on pronouncements of U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown. "Our stand in the question of ensuring the security of the Persian Gulf and protecting the oil fields remains clear-cut: Responsibility for this must be borne only by the states situated in the area," Salim as-Sabah said. The Kuwaiti minister emphasized that the USA should cease pressurizing the governments of Persian Gulf states into concluding 'defense' pacts with Washington.

"As for the high oil prices which according to Brown, may affect the U.S. capability to defend the Persian Gulf from a 'Soviet threat'", Salim as-Sabah said, "the question has no bearing on the security of the region and is a purely commercial one." "In view of this, statements by U.S. Defence Secretary Brown run counter to the universally accepted international norms and are tantamount to an interference in the internal affairs of our countries," Salim as-Sabah said.

SUPREME SOVIET SESSION CONTINUES 25 JUNE

LD250820 Moscow TASS in English 0802 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 25, TASS--The regular session of the USSR Supreme Soviet today continues in the Grand Kremlin Palace. Leonid Brezhnev, Aleksey Kosygin and other Soviet leaders are taking part in the session.

At the morning meeting, the deputies adopted a law on the territorial and regional soviets of people's deputies. The report on this draft law was delivered yesterday by First Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasiliy Kuznetsov. The debates on the draft law were held at yesterday's separate meetings of the chambers of soviet parliament. The deputies unanimously supported it.

The draft laws on the protection of the atmospheric air, on the protection and use of wildlife will be discussed today at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Other matters will be discussed, too.

PRAVDA REFUTES TOLYATTI, GORKIY 'STRIKE' REPORTS

Rejoinder

LD241101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 80 p 5

['Rejoinder' by TASS political observer V. Serov: "Sitting in a Puddle"]

[Text] Just what fabrications have American press organs not been undertaking of late! This time they have decided to act according to the principle: Why not attribute their own troubles to the Soviet Union? The intention is simple--both to slander Soviet reality and to show, as it were, public opinion in their own countries that not only Western countries are beset by economic difficulties. I am talking of articles in the Washington POST and other newspapers, which have carried deliberately false reports alleging that there have been "mass strikes by workers at Soviet motor vehicle plants in the cities of Tolyatti and Gorkiy." And the workers did not simply put down tools: According to the slanderers, the strikes were almost of a "universal nature" and involved no less than 200,000 people. In order to lend just some credibility to these inventions, plainly devised at the prompting of Washington's propaganda and sabotage services, the reporters mention certain "unofficial spokesmen, who cannot be named" and who provided this "information," if such it can be called.

In fact, there was no hint of anything like this either in Tolyatti or in Gorkiy. TASS contacted the competent authorities in those two cities. The collectives of both plants are working normally, and the slanderers' fabrications arouse only a sense of loathing in the workers.

As we see, the inventors of false reports in the American mass news media, who scorn no methods, even the most unscrupulous ones, to dupe the Western reader, have surpassed themselves. But in fact it turns out that the authors of these fabrications both in Washington and in Beijing (the latter also hastened to claim coauthorship) have simply sat in a huge dirty puddle.

'Crude Provocation'

LD241103 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 80 p 5

[Article by N. Kapitanov, fitters' team leader at the Gorkiy motor vehicle plant, under the rubric "Reader's Opinion": "Shame on the Slanderers"]

[Text] We have learned with anger and indignation that American and then Chinese newspapers have carried reports of "mass strikes" which are supposed to have taken place among workers at Soviet motor vehicle plants in the cities of Tolyatti and Gorkiy. Only a fevered brain could have invented such a crude provocative fabrication. I will tell you about our plant. Things are proceeding normally here, and people are working with their usual confidence. Hundreds of above-plan vehicles have been produced since the beginning of the year. Our foundry collective is also working well.

These days many workers have seen their children off to Pioneer camps. Well-attended ceremonies have taken place in the plant's Palace of Culture. Our medical and sanitary unit has been awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the USSR Ministry of Health and the Medical Workers Trade Union Central Committee for successful work. In general, all this is our usual everyday life.

Where, then, did the so-called "unofficial spokesman," to whom American newspapers refer, see a strike? There has been no hint of any such thing either at our plant or at other Gorkiy enterprises. Why stir up trouble, messieurs slanderers?

Tolyatti Trade Union Official

LD241105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 80 p 4

[Correspondent N. Mironov report: "Nothing Will Come of It, Gentlemen!"]

[Text] Tolyatti, 20 June--Western propaganda's fabrications about the "mass strikes" which have supposedly taken place among workers of the Volga motor vehicle plant have aroused a sense of profound indignation in them.

Your correspondent turned to V.G. Gorshkov, chairman of the enterprise's trade union plant committee.

"Our plant has not stopped work for a single day or even hour," Viktor Gerasimovich said. "The main conveyer belt is moving at its usual rhythm, producing, as before, a new vehicle every 20 seconds. The collective coped successfully with last year's target. The plan for the first 5 months of this year has also been fulfilled. The gentlemen who have raised the ballyhoo have evidently forgotten that, unlike their social system, we do not have employer bosses and hired workers breaking their backs for them. And therefore antagonistic relations do not exist. The workers themselves are the plant's bosses."

Some people abroad would evidently like to pour another tub of mud on the socialist system. Vain attempts! They will not succeed in attributing to socialism the profound class contradictions by which capitalist society is beset.

DISSIDENT BORISOV DESCRIBES EXPULSION FROM USSR

AU241155 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0517 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Ferdinand Hennerbichler report on 23 June Vienna press conference of Vladimir Borisov, Soviet dissident expatriated by the USSR and brought to Vienna on 22 June--with recorded excerpts beginning in Russian with summarized German translation superimposed]

[Text] Vladimir Borisov, 37 years of age, height only 1.65 meters, close-cropped hair, angular features, sunken eyes, a lean, tough Soviet workers' leader: Last night his sudden expatriation from the USSR was still vivid.

[Begin Borisov recording--as translated] Yesterday morning [22 June] he was picked up by a KGB car from the prison and taken to the airport. He was told that his flight was going to Vienna, and that he would be shot if he made any comments or statements on the plane; he was told, in other words, not to make any comments. [end recording]

A last attempt at intimidation; expatriation, no explanation. On the plane, he then meets his brother. He, too, has been expelled with his family. Vladimir's wife and daughter, however, are still in Moscow and his mother is in Leningrad. Vladimir Borisov has been kept in solitary confinement for 1 month, and was detained in psychiatric clinics for 9 years. He was not tortured, nor was he given any drugs. A physician told him: The walls will cure you. And the reason for all that: Slandering the Soviet Union, illegal workers' [as heard, possibly unionist intended] activity. Borisov thinks the Soviet regime is using psychiatric clinics so as to avoid political trials and thus an even worse image abroad.

[Begin Borisov recording] In the Soviet Union a workers movement in developing rather rapidly, and all people who support or promote this movement are cleared out of the way--they are either put into prison or into psychiatric clinics. And particularly broad repressive measures are being implemented on the eve of the Olympics. People have been arrested on a large scale. Mr Borisov and his friends were the first to protest about the Olympics being held under the conditions of terror. [end recording]

SMOT, the free workers federation in the Soviet Union, was established in 1978. (?Then) it had (?200) members, 8-10 groups. Ten of its leaders are in prison. Its aim is to help Soviet workers against the arbitrariness of the authorities. Recently, according to Borisov, there has been an increasing number of strikes, such as a month ago in Minsk where there was a spontaneous popular uprising to protest against the poor supply situation, or a similar one at the Tolyatti automobile works. They are mostly spontaneous strikes, little organized, but increasing in number and having a persistent effect.

The main concern of the Soviet workers federation is mutual aid, Borisov says--not money, because wages are miserable and there is little one can buy anyhow--but rather legal advice, tips, for example, about where certain things can be bought, advice also in the struggle against the authorities, or just neighborly help, simply giving people a chance to leave their children somewhere for a few hours, and many other things. And the future:

[Begin Borisov recording] The long-term prospect is the development of the workers movement in the Soviet Union, and in Mr Borisov's opinion that workers movement has a great future. [end recording]

Vladimir Borisov sums up his personal impression: It has turned out that, if workers take organized action, they are successful--even in the Soviet Union.